Race Relations - 1938
Improvement of

Alabama

Elba, Ala., Clipper
January 20, 1938

COLORED CHORUS TO VISIT M. E. CHURCH SUNDAY NITE

The Young People's Division of the Elba Methodist Church will have charge of the regular 7:00 o'clock services at the church next Sunday evening, January 23, and for the occasion they have invited a number of colored people to take part on the program. Among this group will be members of the chorus of the Coffee County Training School of Enterprise, S. T. Wilson, principal of the Elba Colored High School, and Lillie Wilson, Jeanes Supervisor of the county.

For several months the young people have been studying "People of Other Races." This month their subject is "Negro Americans," and it is very appropriate that these colored people should be invited to attend and take part on this program. A number of Elba people have heard the Training School chorus and quartet and they are loud in their praise of the splendid performance of these colored folk.

Members of the congregation and all others are cordially invited to the service Sunday evening. Below is a tentative program for the meeting:

Hymn—"We've A Story To Tell To The Nation."

Prayer—Ida Smith, president.

Responsive Readings — Leader Ida Smith; (1) Mary Lee, (2) Martha Edmondson, (3) Lamar Rainer, (4) Dorothy Murphree, (5) Betty Anne Farris.

Story, "Juliette Deericotte"—Myrtle Farris.

Story of Negro Spirituals—Mrs. A. C. Dunaway, leader.

Introduction of Negro Visitors—Mrs. Dunaway.

Chorus, "Steal Away" — Coffee County Training School.

Reading, Paul Lawrence Dunbar's "Little Brown Baby"—S. T Wilson, Principal of Elba Colored High School.

Quartet—Coffee County Training School.

"Our White Friends"—Lillie Wilson, Jeanes Supervisor.

Chorus, "Lord, I Want To Be A Christian"—Coffee County Training School.

Benediction—Rev. W. J. Hughes

TWO RACES IN THE DEEP SOUTH

All enlightened humanitarians will like the following editorial from The Atlanta Journal:

Surveying the local scene after Thanksgiving Day, The Quitman Free Press found opportunity to say a thought-provoking thing:

"The people of Brooks County, if they are looking for something to be thankful for, may rejoice that we have no racial problems here. Two races, white and black, ordained to live together in close proximity, are full of understanding, each sympathetic with the other's problems and each achieving in their own way; but in the background looms large the spirit of friendly cooperation."

It may be well added by an outsider, also in the background looms the broad, humanitarian leadership of The Quitman Free Press and of the first citizens, white and black, of the county. In sections where strife and prejudice rear their ugly heads, one may be sure informed and salient leadership has been absent.

This is the stuff of which good will and good neighborliness are made. Expressions of this kind, being spontaneous, are better and more effective than formal resolutions.

Race Relations - 1938
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Give South Machinery Or Give Up, Says Russell

BIRMINGHAM, ALA., July 6.—(AP)—Machinery is more easily moved than people, Benjamin Russell, Alabama industrialist and president of the State Chamber of Commerce, said today in opposing a proposal of the national resources committee that three to six million persons be moved from the Southeast to other regions.

The committee, in a book-length report, had suggested emigration of part of the area's population as one means of solving the Southeast's economic difficulties.

"Machinery is easier moved than people," Russell asserted, "especially when it is sought to move them en masse.

"Why not then move machinery, instead of tearing up by the roots a population equivalent to that of entire States, moving people to locations where they may be no happier, and no better off after the effects of the impact of mass movement is felt. Why wreck an entire section through the complete depopulation of the equivalent of two or three States of that section?"

Instead Russell proposed, the Southeast should be given greater opportunities of self help, through development of new industries and development of new lines of production for home use.

"What effect would the mass movement of five million population to other centers," the textile industrialist continued, "already harassed with recurring unemployment problems mean to those centers?

"Assuming the committee to be right in its conclusion the South's population is too great for the industrial and commercial employment opportunities presented, would understanding and good will be likely to result if this surplus population were dumped into the laps of other sections of the country, to create for them a similar problem?"

Pointing to the South's abundant raw materials and other resources, Russell said:

"The area has, according to the committee, several million rural population willing and ready to work in industry and commerce. It has a climate conducive to health.

"Some national industries, because of over-crowded conditions in other sections of the country, seek to decentralize. Others, due to the nature of their product, seek to be near the source of their raw materials, many of which are native to the South, or readily accessible through Southern seaports. Still others, because of new inventions or new processes, must establish additional plants."

Mass emigration of Southeastern residents would "stagnate and bankrupt" the remaining business and industry, Russell declared.

"Would not farms revert to wilderness?" he asked. "Would not the bottom drop out of property values? Would not business activity elsewhere in the nation be adversely affected? Would not opportunity vanish?

"Why not, instead, give that section greater opportunities to help itself in the manner in which it has been helping itself, against huge obstacles, for the past 10 years—the 10 years that have elapsed since the figures on which the committee made its report (1924-28) were compiled?

"And what has been this manner of Southern self help? It has been the telling, through Chambers of Commerce or similar organizations, individuals, the industrial development departments of public utility companies and railroads and others, the opportunities for forward looking, unprejudiced industry, doing in fact, the very things which the committee recommends in two of its suggestions, namely, the development of extensive new industries and the development of new lines of production for home use. Remember 450 million dollars of development in only two years!

"It is gratifying to read the plea of the committee that the entire nation give the South its 'intelligent understanding, good will and energy.' For then population migration will cease, and will no longer be thought of; graduates of Southern colleges can find profitable employment at home; and the South will have become as a result of its efforts during past years, and the encouragement, understanding, good will and energy of the rest of the nation, the nation's No. 1 economic area."

Advertiser 7-7-38 Montgomery Adv.

Hill Hails Roosevelt

Viewing the President's most recent gesture toward the South as a reavowal of his friendship for the South, Congressman Lister Hill, here last night, said:

"The President has again and again during his administration demonstrated his friendship for the South. His ordering of the economic survey and his remarks with reference to it show just how splendid and sincere that friendship is. They also show that the President recognizes that the nation can never be on a solid basis of prosperity so long as one section of the country is discriminated against and exploited as the South has been since the War Between the States."

NEGROES AND WHITES IN OUR ALABAMA

TROY, ALA., July 2.—AP—The conference on "education and race," in session at the Troy State Teachers' College concluded today that "basically Alabama's problems do not concern either race exclusively."

"The problems of disease, poverty and ignorance for which we are seeking remedies concern the entire population," the final conference report said.

"A constructive approach to these problems on the part of the State's white leadership will recognize the fact that the welfare of the majority race is inextricably bound to the welfare of the negro population."

The conference, one of a series sponsored at various colleges in the South by the Southern committee on education and race, drew representatives from six Alabama colleges, 150 classroom teachers, and school officials from various sections of the State.

Advertiser 7-4-38 Montgomery Ala.

A recommendation that education in Alabama "continue to recognize the biracial situation in the State" and develop methods of presenting factual materials on the subject was included in the conference report. The recommendation embraced a suggestion that "materials and information be made available to curriculum study in the various counties for developing units of study in the various schools."

It was pointed out several schools already had developed such units and that the methods and materials used should be made available to other teachers in the State who are interested in the subject.

The report emphasized the principle that "on this subject as on all others, the school's function should not be to teach opinions, but to present facts on which students may form sound judgments."—Press Dispatch.

The Negro in the South—in Alabama—is the white man's untapped black gold mine. Make him healthy, make him proud, introduce him to the pleasures and ways of civilization, give him better houses to live in, pay him better, give him good schools, and scorn those that affront and insult him needlessly, and the Negro will work his fingers off for himself and his white neighbor. Moreover, the Negro will enhance the wealth of all white people.

The American Negro instinctively loves the South and the Southern white people. His grievances are superficial. Extend him a friendly hand, convince him that you are on his side and will defend his rights as a human being, give him a fair chance to make a living wage, and the Negro—of the better sort—will sink or swim with Southern whites.

The Southern Negro is not interested in social privileges—he wouldn't be comfortable in the living room of a white man, and social recognition has no relation to his heart's desire. He is ready and willing to live in his appointed place, provided that appointed place is sanitary, healthful, inviting and decent. We are thinking now of the sensible, middle class Negro, and not of the outlaw, stupid Negro.

Negroes need and deserve better school houses, they need and deserve better playground facilities for their young in our cities, and we whites are not civilized as we like to think if we do not grant these modest demands.

Negroes need better sidewalks and streets, they need and deserve better sanitary connections. Negroes need and deserve rest rooms on the bus lines of Alabama and other Southern States because they are ready and generous patrons of the busses.

Negroes have a natural right to demand that they be treated as human beings. Any white man who would grant them less than their full rights as human beings does not deserve their good will or their ample patronage.

Roanoke, Ala., Leader
August 24, 1938

NEGRO CITIZENS HAVE STATEMENT

Commend Court Action, Desire Pleasant Relations

In the issue of August 10 The Roanoke Leader carried an editorial "Let the Law be Respected." We think this is one of the best editorials ever carried in a paper, regardless of the size or circulation of the paper.

We wish to commend the editor or editors for such deep thinking;

John T. Shealy, Chm. Board o
Stewards, Bethel M. E. Church
Tom Grier, Deacon Hill City
Baptist Church;
Alonzo Pearson, Deacon Firs
Baptist Church;
Colored Masonic Lodge,
Roanoke, Alabama

Sheriff for his calm handling
ugly situation like that; also
ge Walton and others who saw
the law was respected and
stice was done in a legal way.

We colored people of Roanoke and Randolph County hate to hear of any unsatisfactory relations between the races. We want the relations to be pleasant and calm at all times. We are trying through our church, societies, and fraternal organizations to teach our people to be good citizens and to give respect to those who deserve it. We enjoin them to "give to the world the best you have, and the best will come back to you."

Joseph A. Callahan, Asst. S. S
Supt. and Church Trustee;

REDISTRIBUTION IN POPULATION

There is little chance that the Indians will ever recapture this country, but a report by the National Resources Committee shows that the Indian is increasing more rapidly than any other racial stock on this continent. Whites and blacks are increasing in number much less rapidly than the Indian.

The report further shows that whites and blacks are now reproducing at about an equal rate, although in Alabama the average white family is slightly larger than the average colored family—a fact that will surprise many persons. All the while the Negro is migrating to northern cities, but his number in Southern cities, on the other hand, is decreasing.

This is clearly shown in statistics for Montgomery city and county. There are about 6,000 more Negroes than whites in Montgomery county (including the city) but in 1930 the Negro constituted only about 39 per cent of the city population. Today it is estimated that he represents an even smaller proportion of the city's population.

"The percentage of Southern Negroes who are found in cities has been rising," the report shows, "but the proportion of the Southern white population living in cities has been increasing still more rapidly, so that the proportion of Negroes in the population of most Southern cities has been decreasing."

The urban movement in America has greatly affected Montgomery county's population in the last three decades. In the country districts of the county (not including the city of Montgomery), there were about 12,000 more persons in 1910 than in 1930, although the size of the county as a whole has increased by about 16,000 since 1910.

The reasons are, first, the migration of Negroes to Northern cities and, second, the migration of white farmers to industrial and urban centers. The total size of Montgomery county in 1910 was 82,178; in 1920 80,853, a slight decrease; and in 1930 it increased to 90,677.

All these population facts are important in understanding the cultural and social pattern as well as the economic changes and opportunities.

Grove Hill, Ala., Democrat
Nov 14, 1938

While an enraged Georgia mob is burning a dying negro and thus marring the nation's record of no lynchings for the year, we of this section are cultivating better racial understanding by tendering to the negroes a fish fry in appreciation of services they had rendered. So long as the two races cultivate this feeling of friendship, tolerance and sympathetic understanding, a lynching is a remote possibility.

A SERMON ON RACE RELATIONS

Editor The Advertiser:

I write to endorse two or three editorials published recently relative to race relations. I commend your position and statements as human and fair. We can cooperate in the spiritual, educational, business and economic realms. The writer has contended for many years that we can work out all our problems right here in the South—side by side. With the good feelings and relations that exist right here in Montgomery there is no fear of any untoward happenings.

Sometime ago I heard these words by a public speaker (white): "Human Interest." He was referring to the colored people. He was born and reared among the colored people. "Human Interest." Short words but full of meaning—for they reach down to the end of time. "Human Interest." He who seeks to be a worthy and useful citizen never has any trouble. We should all cultivate the spirit of good will. In the matter of buying and building homes, churches and school houses the white people have always gladly and generously aided.

In the colored section of the cemetery of Tuscaloosa, is a nice tombstone and on it are these words: "To our faithful nurse, given by the children of the Searcy family."

What greater monument can one wish than that of "Faithfulness," "Human Interest" and sympathy. There is an unexplainable something that touches both races that makes one interested in the other. When I was quite a young man I had a job in a store that handled fish. This store was in Livingston, Ala. Very often I was sent to take fish to the college, of which Miss Julia Tutwiler for many years was president. She became interested in me. She told me of a school in Tuscaloosa, conducted by the Southern Presbyterian Church, founded by Dr. C. A. Stillman, for the training of colored preachers. I told her I had no money to meet the expenses. She took up the matter with Dr. C. A. Stillman and the way was open for me to attend school that Fall.

The people of Livingston will never forget her kindness. "Human interest." Someone has said the nearer we are to the human side of life the nearer we are to the Divine. Miss Tutwiler's great soul did not only go out to the sick and needy of Livingston, but also to the unfortunate who through wrongdoings fell into hands of the law. What she did along this line is well known to the people of Alabama. It is quite significant that those unfortunates that in her lifetime she did much to help, for the past eight years the writer has been preaching the Gospel to them.

I. C. H. CHAMPNEY, D. D.
Chaplain to Colored Prisoners at Kilby.

Negro Almost Pulls Brody Stunt To Get Back His $10 Bill

SELMA, ALA., Oct. 13.—(Special)—The alertness of E. O. Martin, connected with the U. S. river fleet just above the Alabama River bridge here, brought about the recovery of a $10 bill from the middle of the Alabama River this morning. Using field glasses Mr. Martin spotted the bill as it floated in the waters like a leaf and immediately put out a skiff from the government boat to retrieve it.

The owner of the currency, Elias Bizzell, negro of King's Bend, disconsolate over his loss after the bill blew from his hands as he stood on the bridge, rushed to the river's bank helpless and moaning sorrowfully. Believing his money gone forever, and wringing his hands, the negro, after Mr. Martin placed the money safe once more in his hands, said, "Boss, I was juss gittin' ready to jump in myself 'cause dat was rent money an' I knowed my lan'lord would never have believed me if I tol' him I loss my money in dat river."

Beaming smiles went across the negro's face with his recovery.

"A SALUTE TO HALE COUNTY"

Under the foregoing caption The Selma Times Journal prints a stout and timely editorial, which reads as follows:

If Hale county law enforcement officers had been less efficient in handling the recent double murder case which shocked the entire state, it is not at all unlikely that solution of the mystery could not have been achieved without some evidence of high feeling adding to the deplorable tragedy.

Residents of Hale have been subjected to severe strain during recent months by a series of incendiary outrages, and only the determination of level-headed leaders has saved the county from the ignominy of hasty action which would have brought unpleasant notoriety for the section.

This level-headedness reached a splendid climax when Sheriff Calvin Hollis and his aides conducted their investigation of the double murder in such a manner that the Negro who later confessed to the shooting was tracked down and spirited away from the scene before news of the crime became generally known.

By following this procedure instead of seizing upon sensational aspects of the case to thrust himself into the limelight, Sheriff Hollis precluded any chance of high feeling flaring anew with its attendant unpleasantries.

Had events developed less favorably, residents of Hale county would have been subjected to scathing censure, and The Times-Journal feels that the manner in which the case was handled deserves as much praise as there would have been criticism under different circumstances. It is, therefore, a pleasure to commend in highest degree all those who had a part in handling the case.

This newspaper believes that Hale countians will find deep satisfaction in the conviction that justice will be done in this tragedy without summary action, and that they will gain a great deal of lasting gratification from the knowledge that they have struck a mighty blow against advocates of Federal interference in the administration of law in the South.

The Advertiser is informed that the Sheriff of Hale had the cooperation of numerous Negroes in bringing to bay this killer-member of their race. It has often happened before that honorable, proud Negro citizens have cooperated with officers in bringing felons to justice. Certainly it has happened in Montgomery.

Negroes realize that the lawless members of their group bring discredit upon the whole group and the more sensitive among them are ever ready to assist officers in running down culprits that disgrace them. This is admirable and commendable of Negroes.

The Advertiser is glad that The Times-Journal has singled out Sheriff Calvin Hollis and his aides for special praise. They deserve the salute. But for their sense and skill we might have had another lynching in Alabama. But for the cooperation of members of the Negro race Sheriff Hollis and his colleagues might have been defeated in their high purpose, and so let us also give praise to responsible black people.

Whenever black people cooperate with the police and sheriffs they deserve special commendation because Negroes have reason to be distrustful of most officers. They are abused and insulted more than white people are. They have every reason but one to side with the Negro criminal, the exception being a matter of conscience and racial pride and responsibility. Many officers are crude and cheap in their relations to Negroes because they lack the sense to discriminate between the decent and the bad. In consequence the decent Negroes shrink from them and often hesitate to cooperate with them in law enforcement.

Officers are missing a good bet in not treating self-respecting Negroes with the courtesy that is due every human being that behaves himself and discharges his ordinary social responsibilities. The masses of the Negro people behave themselves. They are humiliated by the minority in their group that is irresponsible and vicious.

It is about time for our officers, all of whom in Alabama are white recognized the fact that law-abiding Negroes are in the majority and that only the lawless minority invite ill-treatment.

The Advertiser is well aware that not uncommonly white officers of the law deport themselves with less dignity and character than the majority of Negroes do.

Race Relations - 1938

Improvement of

American Friends Service Committee

FISK PREXY TO AFRICA

DR. THOMAS E. JONES

The Board of Trustees of Fisk university has announced that a five-months leave of absence has been granted President and Mrs. Thomas E. Jones for an extended trip to South Africa. They will sail from New York May 11 going direct to England where they will attend the London yearly delegation of English Friends sailing June 1 for Africa. Their itinerary includes Cape Town, Port Elizabeth, Durban, Johannesburg and schools and communities in Basutoland, Dutch Bechuanaland, Swaziland and Kenya Colony.

At the Friends World Conference which met at Swarthmore College last Sept., the Interracial Commission recommended that a group of American and English friends visit Africa in the near future in the interest or better race relations particularly in the rapidly changing African society.

President and Mrs. Jones were chosen as delegates to represent the American Frinds Service committee, the European Friends Service Council, the International Industrial Relations Institute represented in America by Miss Mary Van Kleeck, and the International Committee of African Affairs directed by Dr. Max Yergan.

The objectives of the commission are two-fold. The members will survey the conditions and actual race situation existing in South Africa today. They will also observe the extent to which new cotton growing areas with their low wage scale constitute a serious competition to the Southern cotton siuaion which may in turn react unfavorably on tenancy and wage levels in the American South.

President Jones' wide experience in both educational and interracial fields can well prove helpful in South Africa in wisely shaping future social policies. —ANP

Race Relations - 1938

Improvement of.

Baha'i Faith (Note: see Folder.)

Baha'i Leader At 'Skegee; Tells Of A New Religion

TUSKEGEE—(By John Fentress for ANP)—Louis G. Gregory, Baha'i traveller and lecturer, who is now touring the South, is just finishing a stay of a number of weeks here. This being his fourth of a series of visits extended over a period of nearly twenty-five years, he has expressed keen interest in the growth and progress of Tuskegee Institute.

"In Tuskegee community," says Mr Gregory, "is found one of the most highly civilized to be found anywhere on earth. It reflects in many ways the light of the new age in which the world will attain unity. This is due primarily to the genius of its great founder, Booker T. Washington, making possible a success which was amplified under his great successor, Dr. R. R. Moton. It is gratifying to find in Dr. F. D. Patterson, the present executive, the best of scholastic preparation for his complex and difficult task, a gracious and pleasing personality, and adherance to those traditions of service, cooperation and peace which have made this institution world famous. An exceptionally talented faculty affording contacts with a few men of genius, such as George W Carver, scientist and Isaac Hathaway, sculptor and a student body which proves initiative and response. makes the social life charming. The vocational training fits for the solution of the problems of today."

Mr. Gregory, during the weeks of his visit, spoke in Chapel and has had daily contacts with many individuals and various group on and off the campus, n the village of Greenwood and in the United States Veterans' hospital. Thus, he has found opportunities to tell of the Baha'i Temple near Chicago and its message for mankind. Some of his lecture subjects have been: "Scientific and Rational Proofs of Immortality;" "How to Remove all Prejudices;" "The Remedy for World Depression;" "Outer and Inner Strulture of a New Civilization;" "The New World Order and Passing of the Old;" "Universal Religion or One Faith for Mankind;" and "The Succession of Prophetic Cycles and What They Mean to Humanity."

Mr. Gregory plans to visit other southern cities before returning to his home, Cambridge, Massachusetts.

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D.C.

White Newsmen Bow At Bier of Waiter

WASHINGTON, D. C.—(ANP)—Respected in life and honored in death, final rites were held here last week for John Robert Wood, for 27 years a familiar figure at the National Press club, where he worked as a waiter. Following a high mass of requiem at Holy Redeemer Catholic church, the remains were interred in Arlington cemetery.

Wood, who died at his home after a prolonged heart ailment, was a World war veteran, having served in the labor battalion at Newport News, Va.

Oldtimers at the Press club this week recalled Wood's humorous reaction to a farewell party given in his honor by the newsmen. He was given a purse of $147 and a gold watch, during presentation of which the speakers dwelt at length on the bravery of soldiers and the virtues of those who died in battle and ending by assuring Wood he would be missed at the club.

During his long service, Wood reputedly had served more celebrities than any other waiter in the country, one of his favored guests being the present Duke of Windsor former King of England, who after the World war visited this country as the Prince of Wales.

Fellow-waiters said one of Wood's greatest disappointments was his inability, on account of illness, to be present at the 30th anniversary celebration of the club and serve President Roosevelt, the guest of honor.

RACE RELATIONS- 1938
IMPROVEMENT OF

FLORIDA

Miami, Fla. Herald
December 1, 1938

Helps Racial Relations

Editor The Herald: I hope not to be misunderstood when I mention the attitude of the father and mother, the court and the general public touching an incident that occurred recently in our city, when a colored boy driving a truck, struck and killed a white child, which ordinarily might have been made the occasion of something tragic.

I am an optimistic colored man born and reared in the South, and have under all circumstances and conditions, tried to be moderate and considerate, praying for our Southland and working for a real friendship between my people and the whites, based upon mutual understanding and the fine spirit of good will and fair play which was so wonderfully exhibited by the father, mother, a little playmate and courts in the case mentioned. Needless to call attention to what might have happened and I am prouder of my native Southland today than at any time during my career as a teacher, minister, welfare worker, Y. M. C. A. secretary and chaplain and welfare officer during the World war.

We are given to "Red Lining" the sad, disheartening occurrences between the two races in the South but I am appealing to the whites and colored people of Miami to make much of this incident as a sign of the times. The highest spirit of unselfishness and justice possessed this white family and I am sure that these people are not alone here in Miami. There are thousands of our people who are breathing more freely and have greater faith in the final triumph of justice.

REV. J. W. OVLETREA.

Race Relations - 1938

General

Improvement of

SOUTH IS DECLARED 'NO. 1' BY PRESIDENT IN ECONOMIC NEED

Issues

He Asks Conferees From Area for Data So 'We May Do Something About It'

7-6-38

HELD DRAG ON THE NATION

'End of Unbalance Imperative,' He Asserts in Outlining Scope of the Problem

By LOUIS STARK

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WASHINGTON, July 5.—Convinced that the South presented "right now the nation's No. 1 economic problem," President Roosevelt today urged a conference here of Southern spokesmen to draft a statement of economic conditions in the area "in order that we may do something about it."

The message was read to the conference of twenty-three Southerners by Lowell Mellett, director of the National Emergency Council, who sent out the call for the meeting. The conferees proceeded with the discussion and when they agree on a report it will be sent by Mr. Mellett to the President, who will make it public. If the conference results are up to expectations, Mr. Mellett said, similar meetings covering other areas may be held.

PRESIDENT'S STATEMENT

The President's message to the conference was as follows:

"No purpose is closer to my heart at this moment than that which caused me to call you to Washington. That purpose is to obtain a statement—or perhaps I should say a restatement as of today—of the economic conditions of the South, a picture of the South in relation to the rest of the country, in order that we may do something about it, in order that we may not only carry forward the work that has been begun toward the rehabilitation of the South, but that the program of such work may be expanded in the directions that this new presentation shall indicate.

"My intimate interest in all that concerns the South is, I believe, known to all of you, but this interest is far more than a sentimental attachment born of a considerable residence in your section and of close personal friendship for so many of your people.

"It proceeds even more from my feeling of responsibility toward the whole nation. It is my conviction that the South presents right now the nation's No. 1 economic problem—the nation's problem, not merely the South's. For we have an economic unbalance in the nation as a whole, due to this very condition of the South.

"It is an unbalance that can and must be righted, for the sake of the South and of the nation.

Seeks Perspective of Task

"Without going into the long history of how this situation came to be—the long and ironic history of the despoiling of this truly American section of the country's population—suffice it for the immediate purpose to get a clear perspective of the task that is presented to us.

"That task embraces the wasted or neglected resources of land and water, the abuses suffered by the soil, the need for cheap fertilizer and cheap power; the problems presented by the population itself—a population still holding the great heritages of Kings Mountain and Shiloh—the problems presented by the South's capital resources and the absentee ownership of those resources and problems growing out of the new industrial era and, again, of absentee ownership of the new industries.

"There is the problem of labor and employment in the South and the related problem of protecting women and children in this field. There is the problem of farm ownership, of which farm tenantry is a part, and of farm income. There are questions of taxation, of education, of housing and of health.

"More and more definitely in recent years those in the South who have sought selflessly to evaluate the elements constituting the general problem have come to agree on certain basic factors. I have asked Mr. Mellett to present for your consideration a statement of these factors as prepared by various departments of the government.

Would Report to Congress

"I ask you to consider this statement critically, in the light of your own general or specific knowledge, in order that it may be made representative of the South's own best thought and that it may be presented to Congress and the public as such.

"I had hoped to attend your meeting and listen to your discussions. Unhappily, other pressing work makes this impossible. Please accept my sincere regret that I cannot be with you, and be assured that I anticipate with deep interest the result of your labors."

The tentative report placed before the conference today was prepared from Government sources and included such topics as health, education, taxable wealth, economic resources, water, population, labor, unemployment relief, farm income and credit.

Issues

7-6-38

A summary of some of the sections follows:

ECONOMIC RESOURCES—With respect to its physical resources, the South has been richly endowed. No other region of the country offers such diversity of climate, soil and topography. With this wealth of population and natural resources however, the South is poor in the machinery of converting its potentialities into riches.

Newspaper Mgr.

With 28 per cent of the nation's people, it has only 16 per cent of the tools with which people make their living; with over half the country's farmers, the South has less than one-fifth of the nation's farm implements.

The paradox of the nation is that the South, which is one of our wealthiest sections, is at the same time the poorest. It is wealthy in natural resources and advantages, and poor in ownership and control of the money and credit necessary for their development and exchange. As a result it must sit by and watch its plenty enjoyed by other sections not so abundantly blessed by nature but in control of the man-made machinery of finance.

Discussion of the Soil

SOIL—Nature gave the South good soil. With less than one-third of the nation's area, the South contains well over one-third of the nation's good farm acreage. It has two-thirds of all the land in America receiving a forty-inch rainfall or better. It has nearly half of the land on which crops can grow six months or more without danger of frost. This heritage has been ssquandered. (Report points to soil erosion, floods and the denuding of forests.)

WATER RESOURCES—Until recent years the South has developed few communities so large as to draw heavily on the general abundant water resources and to impair their quantity or quality. Now, however, new problems have been introduced by the increasing industrialization upon which the economic advancement of the nation depends. Hydro-electric production is well advanced, but the greater amount of potential water power awaits full development. Water pollution is a serious problem for the fisheries.

POPULATION—The South, more than any other section of the country, is confronted with the problem of excess population. Already it is the most thickly populated rural area in the United States. It population is growing more rapidly than any of the other regions.

Population Rise Estimated

Within the next twenty years the natural increase of the population in the South may be expected to reach more than 7,000,000. Increasing population has upset a racial relationship that once appeared to be fixed for many future generations; that is, in such trades as barbering, waiting on tables, tending elevators, Negroes have been displaced almost entirely within the past twenty-five years.

TAXABLE WEALTH—Although more than half of the farm people of the country plow the land of the South, they get one-fifth of the nation's agricultural income as a result of their effort. It can be stated flatly that the average Southern farmer does not make enough out of his farm to feed, clothe and school his children decently.

More than half of the rural South in 1936 made less than $765. Many thousands have incomes as low as $300. Few of the South's children can start out on an equal footing with children of other sections because they have not had an equal opportunity to get training in public schools.

The thirteen Southern States in 1936 spent an average of $25.11 per child on their schools. This was less than half as much as is spent by the country as a whole, and a little more than one-fourth of what is spent per child in New York State.

Religious And Racial Accord Prayer Topics

Advertised

Thanksgiving Observed By Americans On Each Side Of Atlantic Oceon

11-25-38

By The Associated Press

Racial and religious tolerance was the theme of the prayers and addresses of Americans on both sides of the Atlantic in Thanksgiving Day observances.

Manhattan

Ambassador Joseph P. Kennedy, speaking at the Thanksgiving dinner of the American Society in London, praised the democracies for their respect for the rights of minorities. The failure to recognize these rights, he said, leads to "internal decay, external weakness and discontent and, perhaps, to civil conflict."

In Plymouth, Mass., where the Thanksgiving Day originated, a young rabbi, Samuel F. Friedman, spoke in the Church of the Pilgrimage at the invitation of the pastor, Rev. Carl Knudson. The sermon, said the Christian minister, was to be "our answer to anti-Semitism."

"We are blessed," said Rabbi Friedman, "in living in a country where law and order abide for the welfare of its inhabitants; where its people enjoy liberty, and the right to pursue happiness. . . . The very fact that Jews are present in this church now, and a rabbi is speaking from a Christian pulpit, is the answer which true Christians give to those who have strayed from the precepts of the sermon on the mount.' "

A message of gratitude was sent to President Roosevelt by the 500 delegates to the annual convention of the Junior Hadassah, young women's Hebrew organization.

11-25-38

"We are thankful," they said, "for a Government and a nation that condemns by word and act the terror and vandalism that certain other lands wreak upon their own citizens. We are thankful for the spirit and humanity that have stirred millions of Americans to speak loud and bold against persecution and to offer their help in rescuing the victims of unparalleled cruelty."

The President and Mrs. Roosevelt, spending the day at Warm Springs, Ga., were hosts last night at a turkey dinner for about 500 of the crippled patients of the Warm Springs Foundation and their families. He made a short talk at 7 p.m., and after dinner the young patients presented an entertainment in his honor.

Eleazer Believes Jim-Crow Laws Will Pass Into Disuse

Head of Commission on Interracial Cooperation Gives His Reaction of Sentiment in the South—Thinks His Program Is Succeeding.

ATLANTA, Oct. 6—(By James H. Boykin for ANP)—The Negro is afraid of the white man and the white man is afraid of the Negro, R. B. Eleazer, secretary of the executive committee of the Commission on Interracial Co-operation, said in an interview here Monday.

In the history of all slave-holding nations, Mr. Eleazer continued, the slave-holder was always afraid to give the slave a chance, afraid that the slave would rise up and seize political and social control. Such a condition exists in the United States today.

SENTIMENT WILL GROW GRADUALLY

Sentiment against jim-crow law will have to grow gradually, he believes, but the ancient statutes will eventuallly pass into disuse. Legislation to outlaw jim-crow laws would merely result in reaction, the executive declared, then added:

"We have laws in the United States Constitution against segregation and jim-crow law, but there is no way to enforce them in Georgia."

Discussing the equality of salaries between Negro and white teachers, Mr. Eleazer said that a white college head in Alabama told him "that could not happen in Alabama now," and how the State has passed legislation to prohibit inequality in teachers' salaries.

When he went to a Negro high school principal and asked whether or not his salary scale was based on the new law, the principal showed the secretary his scale and said:

"They said that was all that was left; take it or do the next best thing."

BELIEVES IN UNITY OF THE HUMAN RACE

Mr. Eleazer has just sent out letters to 2,300 high school principals, offering them material for use in their schools. From high schools in every State in the South where race relations courses have been introduced, he said:

"I have filed away here some thousands of papers, written by white people for no purpose except that I hate to throw them away."

Two hundred seventy-two colleges are using materials on race relations, and 62 colleges offer 64 specific courses, Mr. Eleazer said. I conferred with the secretary for two hours, and everything he touched upon concerned Negro history and culture. In an unsolicited expression, he declared his belief in the unity of mankind everywhere.

"I believe in the unity of the human race everywhere," Mr. Eleazer said; "that every individual is capable of infinite good and infinite evil, and that everyone should be given an opportunity.

Race Cooperation Aids Labor In The South, Speaker Says

BIRMINGHAM, ALA., Oct. 28.—(AP)—Realization by the Southern white laborer that cooperation with the negro worker is essential to economic improvement has added new hammering strength to the labor movement in the South, Dr. Frank T. de Vyver of Duke University said here today.

"Southern workers are apparently beginning to realize that social intercourse need not necessarily follow economic cooperation with negroes and that Unions are interested only in equality of wages and working conditions, Dr. de Vyver told the Southern Economic Association."

Other phases of Southern labor and industry were discussed by Dr. S. A. Caldwell, Louisiana State University; Louis H. Bean, economic adviser to the Agricultural Adjustment Administration; and Dr. H. H. Chapman, University of Alabama.

Cooperation of the races for economic betterment in Southern coal and iron industries has been noted for several years, said de Vyver, who considered inter-racial meetings in textile and tobacco Unions "an additional encouraging sign."

This cooperation between racial groups has eliminated a factor by which employers kept wages down, the Duke educator continued.

Quoting a letter from Noel R. Beddow, Birmingham, counsel for the SWOC, de Vyver pointed out:

"If a contract was signed making a distinction in the pay of a man because of his color, naturally the colored man got more of the work, the white man getting nothing. . . . Now the Southern white worker . . . is going down the line side by side with the negro worker."

Dr. de Vyver said the "run-away mill" continued an "ever-present" problem in the South.

Dr. Caldwell, of Baton Rouge, asserted a shortage of capital and industrial managers, coupled with after effects of the War Between the States shared responsibility for the South's economic ills.

"The evidence seems to show," the Louisianan said, "that the Southern region possesses large quantities of labor and resources, and small quantities of capital and entrepreneurs."

International trade prospects were less favorable than a year ago, Bean told the conference, because of four factors: lower level of business activity abroad, large supplies of competing commodities in other countries, intensification of foreign trade barriers, and extension of areas of governmental control in Europe.

DEMAND THAT UNIVERSITIES ACCEPT RACE

Also Suggests All Public Hospitals Open Their Doors To Internes

NEW YORK, Dec. 23—In a dramatic editorial, "Checking the Epidemic of Prejudice," the Interracial Review, published by the Catholic Interracial Council, in its current issue unfolds a six-point program in which extremely progressive demands are made in behalf of the Race.

Among the points are, that every state university should admit Race students, all public hospitals should admit Race internes and nurses, and that every labor organization and local union should admit the Race to membership on the basis of equality.

Other points are that the anti-lynching bill should be enacted at the next session of Congress; the President should integrate the abolition of racial discriminations into his program for economic recovery, and that public service commissions should insist that all public utility corporations comply with the provisions of the laws against racial discrimination in employment.

"Justice and consistency require," says the editorial, "that American principles be applied to all Americans. The Negro is entitled to the essential opportunities of life and the full measure of social justice, as a matter of right."

Race Relations - 1938

General

Improvement of

CATHOLIC COLLEGE YOUTH
URGE INTERRACIAL JUSTICE

Press Service N.A.A.C.P. 3-25-38 New York, N.Y.

Providence, R.I., Mar. 25.- A pronouncement urging Catholic college young people throughout the country to insist on interracial justice was issued here March 20 by the Catholic Intercollegiate Interracial conference.

Catholic college students were called upon to make a thorough study of interracial justice in the light of the encyclical of Pope Pius, XI; to insist that the Catholic interracial program be included in the general course of student Catholic action; and that every Catholic collegian set an example in race relations by his individual conduct.

The student conference was addressed by Charles H. Houston N.A.A.C.P. special counsel, and Father John LaFarge.

Orangeburg, S. C., Times & Demo.
February 12, 1938

EACH UNDERSTANDS.

Nowhere in the world do two different races live as peaceably as do the two in the South. Nowhere does a minority and different race have as favorable an opportunity for development as does the Negro in the South. The two races here understand each other and can regulate their problems more wisely than to have outsiders attempt any compulsory regulation. In speaking on the so-called anti-lynching bill Senator Pepper, of Florida, commented on the mutual helpfulness and sympathy which exists in the South, saying:

"As a boy I grew up very near to Tuskegee Institute, in Alabama. One of the great citizens of America as Booker T. Washington, who founded that institute for the education of his onw people. There is not any State in the Union which honors Booker T. Washington more, which tried harder to hold up his hands in the great work he was doing than the people of Alabama, among whom he labored and died, and where he left his everlasting monument. Also, I live, at Tallahassee, Fla., which is the seat of the Negro agricultural and mechanical college of my State. A little while ago the Public Works Administration, upon the application of the boar dof control which governs the institutions of higher learning of my State, builded additional dormitories at that Negro college even before they were builded at the white college in the State, because of the necessity tha appeared more rigorous at the Negro college. I will say, being a resident of that town, that there has not been in years any crime, any disturbance of the peace, or any wrongdoing on the part of either the faculty or the students of that Negro college.

"On Sunday evenings the Negro college is the rendezvous of the white people of my city and of my State. It is delightful to go to the picturesque hill upon which this illustrious college stands and see the beautiful discipline that an understanding president and a long-visioned faculty have written into the character of that student body, the courtesy with which visitors are met, the admiration with which accomplishments of those students and that institution are received by an appreciative populace and citizenry, the good will that exists between the white and the colored races, and the ardent earnestness of the colored students of that institution to fit themselves into an economic and social order wherein they shall worthily perform their part of our cultural development. I know also that the things they learn there make them extremely valuable to the people of the State, so much so that it is almost impossible for one of the graduates to be obtained by the citizens of the State who desire to employ them for one work or another fot which they have been trained in that splendid institution.

"So, the State of Florida is proud of the relation prevailing between the white and the colored races of the State. Each understands the other. Each is sympathetic with the problems of the other. Each desires to be helpful to the other.

"If I may mention a personal illustration, a few months ago a bright-eyed Negro boy came to me at my home and said he wanted to go to the college. I made it possible for him to go to the college, where he now is a student. I paid very little attention to the matter, because it was largely an impulse of wanting to help him that made me participate in the matter at all; but every time I return to my home, almost the first person I see is that boy, who will meet me at the station or meet me at my home or meet me at my office, and have either some vegetables or just a few simple flowers that he has gathered perhaps by the roadside or somewhere upon the grounds of the college. He merely desires to bring something in appreciation of my having tried to help him at a previous time.

"We do not sit down together, we do not go to the same public places, we do not participate together in public affairs, we probably do not have the same professional, personal, intellectual, and emotional interests but I have the highest regard and affection for that Negro boy, the keenest interest in his progress, in his becoming a useful citizen, and I believe he has a degree of pride in being worthy of the friendship which I have tried to bestow upon him. There is no question of jealousy, there is no question of each one sparring with the other about social poscition, or anything like that. We understand each other so perfectly that that conflict never arises.

That is the situation which prevails throughout the South. It was born in a farm home. I grew up with Negroes. I played with them as a child. Many a dark night, 12 miles from the nearest town, 3 miles from even the neartest farm house, a good Negro woman or a good Negro man was the only company and protection my mother and I had from what might have been the crime of the night marauder. I have never been back to that place. Even now I send clip-

pings or a letter now and then, or some memoir, to the old Negroes who were my friends and my family's friends in those interesting days.

"If there had been in that community one who had been inclined to give expression to his base passions, if there had been one whose beastly instincts had prompted him to invade the sancity of that home, there was not one of them but who knew that the manhood of that community was pledged to vengeance upon what might have been done of violence in the absence of the strong arm of a protecting father. That sentiment and that knowledge, both of love and fear, have so commingled in the hearts of the white men and the colored men of the South that we are getting along all right. All we ask is just to be let one. It is our own problem, it is our own duty, it is our own privilege to solve that social problem in what we know as the best way to solve it."

White Woman Author Suggests Use Of Negro Figure, Cotton Boll On New Dime

Senators and governors were sought for support Tuesday on a proposal to use a Negro figure and cotton boll on new dimes. Miss Lily Abbott Everett, Atlanta author, offered the proposal.

"Let us have a new dime—a Negro on the face, a cotton boll on the reverse. This will help cement our nation and bind up many wounds," she wrote.

Miss Everett, who wrote a series of tales of Georgia assembled under the title, "Dance or Die," said the Indian head had been used.

M. M. O'Reily, acting director of the mint, cited treasury rules as a factor against adopting the proposal. He said no change could be made until the expiration of 25 years from the date of adoption of the present (Liberty) design, which will be in 1941.

Miss Everett said the reaction from senators and governors who responded had been favorable.

Dr. Thurman on Leave; to Lecture at Colgate

WASHINGTON.

Dean Howard Thurman of Rankin Chapel, Howard University, will leave in September for a two-month lecture tour of the Universities of Washington, Oregon and California before going on to Rochester to be guest lecturer at the Colgate-Rochester Divinity School, during the next academic year, it has been announced.

Race Relations—1938

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Macon, Ga., News
May 7, 1938

FLEA FOR LIBERALISM

From The Union-Recorder.

In the chaotic world of today, historians and observers are constantly seeking to interpret the trends of this civilization and prepare to meet the problems of tomorrow. Forewarned is forearmed and an understanding of what is to come gives time for thought and adjustment.

One of the problems facing the South today, a problem that bids fair to assume more massive proportions as time marches on, is the Racial question. This was made apparent last week when for the first time in history, Negroes sat on a jury in Macon.

It is imperative that facts be faced without prejudice; the cold light of commonsensical, logical reasoning must be turned upon the Southern Social Order. The Negro is coming into his own. Colored scientists have already ma[illegible]ame for themselves and have contribut[illegible]uch to the betterment of the Human Race. More and more colored children are going to school; are better fitting themselves for life.

This should be encouraged. No court in Baldwin county, be it Justice, city, county or superior, has more than 1-5 criminal cases brought before it that directly concerns white people. Yet the amount of taxes paid by the Negro is negligible. In short, the white tax payers are supporting the courts which are predominated by Negro crimes and misdemeanors. A more educated colored race, in closer thought and understanding with educated white people, will do much to reduce the tax burden. While, at the same time, the educated colored persons will make a better living, and himself add to the tax fund.

Education of the Negro to a pride in his own race and environment will result in better appearance. An educated person does not like weeds growing around his doorstep nor ashes piled in the front yard.

A more understanding and tolerant attitude will result in better servants; in better workmen; in better mechanics, bricklayers; in more dependable and competent foremen. These are certainly desirable.

We would like to see the day when Milledgeville can boast its own colored Garden Clubs, its colored scout troop, and a colored population who are proud of themselves, their employers, and their community.

Macon, Ga., Telegraph
July 14, 1938

THE NEGRO IN MACON

To the Editor of The Telegraph:

During my 23 years of practice of medicine in this great state, not being a native, I have had an opportunity to study closely the relation that exists between both races.

I have always found the best of white people ready and willing to help our group in any worthy cause. Just let us think of only this one instance of Central City College: Mr. James H. Porter has turned over to our group recently that splendid piece of property back into the hands of the Baptists of Georgia, with no strings whatever. Where can you find such a Christian gentleman—a man who believes in the development of all races? May God bless him and let him live a continued life of usefulness. We have others in this city who have also given freely to this Negro institution, such as Mrs. John D. Comer, a fine woman.

We as Negroes, regardless of denomination, must do our part in order to show our appreciation to these wonderful people. I have found that the South is the place for the Negro and he prefers being here if educational facilities and justice before the courts are given to him. The East and West are opening the doors of opportunity to him and he is taking advantage of it.

Now with reference to our education: Negroes spend, in this city, eight thousand dollars per year for an accredited high school training. No other tax-paying city does that. Can the tax payers of Macon, Georgia, imagine of such! Can the city not take over Ballard Normal and make it our senior high school and Hudson High our junior high? The Negroes think it is quite time for this to be done.

The honorable mayor of our city mentioned a swimming pool in the city for white people but said nothing whatever for a swimming pool for the colored people. As a matter of sanitation and good health all people need to bathe frequently. We need a swimming pool.

Hospitalization has always been my deepest concern as to the health condition of my people. Several years ago (1928) Saint Luke Hospital opened its doors for operation in this city and for towns around Macon. The Negro physicians need hospital training as well as any other group. Nurses need to be trained for the help they can give in reducing high death rate in our county among my group. Why should the city not abolish the Negro wing of Macon Hospital? (White nurses here in the South, nursing Negroes, male and female.) The city should take over Saint Luke Hospital, enlarge it, and turn it over to a group of Negro citizens as trustees for its operation. This will afford our own group to take care of its own.

We are now living in an age of hospitalization. Trusteeship is considered as a service or contribution to humanity and not an avenue of personal aggrandizement or financial gain or political advancement.

DR. C. W. DYER.

Death Snatches Boy Rescuer After Father's Life Is Saved

EXPERTS IN RESUSCITATION still had hopes for Elmo Wilder, young Negro who lost his life yesterday in a successful effort to save his father from a gas-filled well, when this picture was taken. But the boy died. From left to right, in the foreground and standing are a worried onlooker; Leonard Clark, first aid expert of the fire department; B. A. Rhodenhiser, who donned the gas mask in his hand and brought the dying Negro to the surface; Dr. F. O. Ward, Macon hospital intern. Squatting at right is J. C. Turner, ambulance driver, and working over the Negro is James Stubbs, another fire department first aid expert. Quilts were placed around the boy in an effort to retain body heat. (Staff photo by Coke).

Telegraph 9-17-38

A successful attempt to rescue his father from a gas-filled well brought death yesterday to 18-year-old Elmo Wilder, Bibb county Negro.

Rescuerers, most of them from Macon, worked two hours in a vain effort to revive the unconscious Negro. He died about 11:30 a. m.

B. A. Rhodenhiser, wearing a gas mask and carrying a flashlight strapper to his body, was lowered into the 85-foot well on the farm of W. G. Davis on the Mosely-Dickson road about two miles from Union school. He is attached to the sheriff's office.

Carrying another rope down with him, Mr. Rhodenhiser fastened it to the Negro's body and he was pulled out to safety.

Earlier in the day the young Negro had answered a call to his father, William Wilder, from the bottom of the well where he was placing a dynamite charge. The father said gas fumes were overcoming him and that he needed help.

The son went down to him on a rope and sent his father to the top of the shaft. The son swung to the end of the rope but fell off half way up, it was reported here.

County officers said they believe the fall, causing a deep gash on his head, resulted in the Negro's death.

Two Macon firemen, L. D. Clark and J. F. Stubbs, and a Macon hospital intern, Dr. F. O. Ward, administered artificial respiration for a long period and although the victim's pulse beat became strong at one time he weakened suddenly.

Mosely-Dickson road is off the Thomaston road.

Funeral services had not been arranged last night.

Officers who participated in the rescue included W. H. Bowden, Robert Rodgers, Oscar Harris, John T. Gibson, Walter Waldron, Andrew L. Lawson and J. T. Bishop.

Whites Sell Negro Papers in Ga. Town

Courier
9/3/37
Pittsburgh Pa.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Sept. 1—(ANP)—For a number of years there has been a white man on Broad street who sells the Chicago Defender, along with white newspapers. The Defender and the Pittsburgh Courier may be secured at some newsstands but the real "news" around here is that white boys are now going through the colored section selling as one called it, the "Pennsylvania Courier." This shows that whites will handle anything that is a good seller, and plenty of them read it, too.

Race Relations—1938
Improvement of.

Georgia.

Macon, Ga., News
July 12, 1938

Letters

IN BIRTHDAY SUITS

To the Editor The News:

The Macon News of July 8th carried an article about four Negro boys in bathing in the Ocmulgee River in "the raw." These boys, the paper stated, were too close to the Spring street bridge. They were picked up by officers and have been given 50 days each on the City Stockade, we judge for public indecency. I would hate to live in any city that had no law regarding public indecency. Therefore it isn't the law, nor the particular boys, nor the sentence that concerns me at this time. When I was a youngster I bathed in that same dirty, muddy Ocmulgee clothed only in my birthday suit; so I cannot talk about what those boys should not have done.

But I have been wondering if those boys would have gone in the river if they had for themselves a place like the white youngsters have. There is Lakeside, Recreation, Twin Wells, the Y. M. C. A., and perhaps a few of which I have no knowledge. Of course I know all those places are privately owned, but the white boys have access to them. Then coming up from the rear like a bright sun on a Spring morning, is a big municipal swimming pool in Baconsfield for the whites partly financed by the Federal government. Yet the Negroes have only the Ocmulgee for a swim, and get pinched when they use it. It doesn't take a person with a lot of brains to see that the colored people here are getting a mighty small part of the Federal funds. Any Negro who reads the papers just occasionally knows that the government is just "falling over itself" in an effort to help construct play grounds, swimming pools, and other recreational facilities. The government knows. The Macon newspapers know and the Bibb County Crime Prevention Bureau knows that the more play grounds and recreational facilities provided for the children, the less devilment they get into; and the less devilment, the less crime. Yet Macon is doing nothing to reduce juvenile criminals among Negroes. Give them enough properly located play grounds that are attractive and conducive to play, give them a swimming pool—and keep them out of the Ocmulgee in their birthday suits, and you will see juvenile crime among Negroes take a terrible wallop in the eye.

What can you do as an individual? Perhaps nothing. What can I do as an individual? Absolutely nothing. But you can print this letter in the letter column, and perhaps some influential white people, who love Macon and Macon people will read it, and therein lies a nucleus. Here's hoping no more colored boys will put on the suits in which they were born and jump in the Ocmulgee these hot days. It's dangerous. Thanks Mr. Editor.

Macon. FRANK J. HUTCHINGS.

THE NEGRO IN MACON

To the Editor of The Telegraph:

During my 23 years of practice of medicine in this great state, not being a native, I have had an opportunity to study closely the relation that exists between both races.

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DR. C. W. DYER.

Macon.

Old Wheat Church Completion Planned

Fund Raising Pushed in Anticipation of World Gathering Here.

Atlanta is witnessing a definite impetus in preparation for the sixth congress of the Baptist World Alliance, which meets here July 22-28, 1939, in the united effort of both races to aid the Wheat Street Baptist church, colored, at Auburn and Yonge avenues, to complete the edifice before the coming of visitors from every nation on the earth next summer.

This spirit of co-operation in completing the building is declared only a symbol of the influence of this world gathering in focusing the thought and effort of all Atlanta in its accustomed response to an occasion of such proportions as the meeting presents.

The Wheat Street church, one of the oldest negro Baptist churches in Atlanta, and one of the largest in the nation, started its present structure some years ago under the leadership of the late Dr. Prince J. Bryant, one of the foremost negro ministers of the United States. Dr. Bryant was pastor at Wheat Street for many years, and led the congregation to undertake a building enterprise commensurate with present and future needs.

Large Sum Raised.

A total of $150,000 was raised and expended on the building, and the congregation was able to occupy the first floor, having erected the walls of the superstructure and put on a temporary roof. During the pastorate of Dr. Raymond Henderson, successor to Dr. Bryant, the church was cleared of all indebtedness.

Last year when Dr. George W. Truett, president of the Baptist World Alliance, was in Atlanta, he preached one evening at the Wheat Street church at a mass meeting of the negro Baptists of the city. At the conclusion of Dr. Truett's sermon, the suggestion was made that it would be a most desirable thing if the building might be completed before the meeting of the sixth congress in 1939 of the alliance, thus affording a suitable downtown auditorium among the negro Baptist churches for some of the sectional meetings of the alliance, and further to have this finished building along with other attractive negro Baptist churches for the visitors from every part of the world to see.

Seek to Aid First.

When this suggestion was made, Dr. Truett stepped forward and placed a $20 bill in Dr. Louie D. Newton's hand, asking for the privilege of making the first offering from the white friends toward this fund with which to complete the building. Dr. Newton made a similar contribution, as did Dr. Ellis A. Fuller, pastor of the First Baptist church; Dr. Ryland Knight, pastor of the Second-Ponce de Leon Baptist church, and C. W. Outlaw, who were present.

The members of the Wheat Street congregation, since the meeting when Dr. Truett preached in their church, have raised in cash more than $7,000.00 on their building fund, and the Barge-Thompson Company, contractors, have resumed work, having put on a slate roof and proposing to go on with the completion of the building as far as funds will permit. A group of white Baptists, in conference with the pastor and trustees of the Wheat Street church, have received definite estimates from the contractor, indicating that the slate roof, permanent windows for the auditorium and the completed auditorium can be had for $31,658.00.

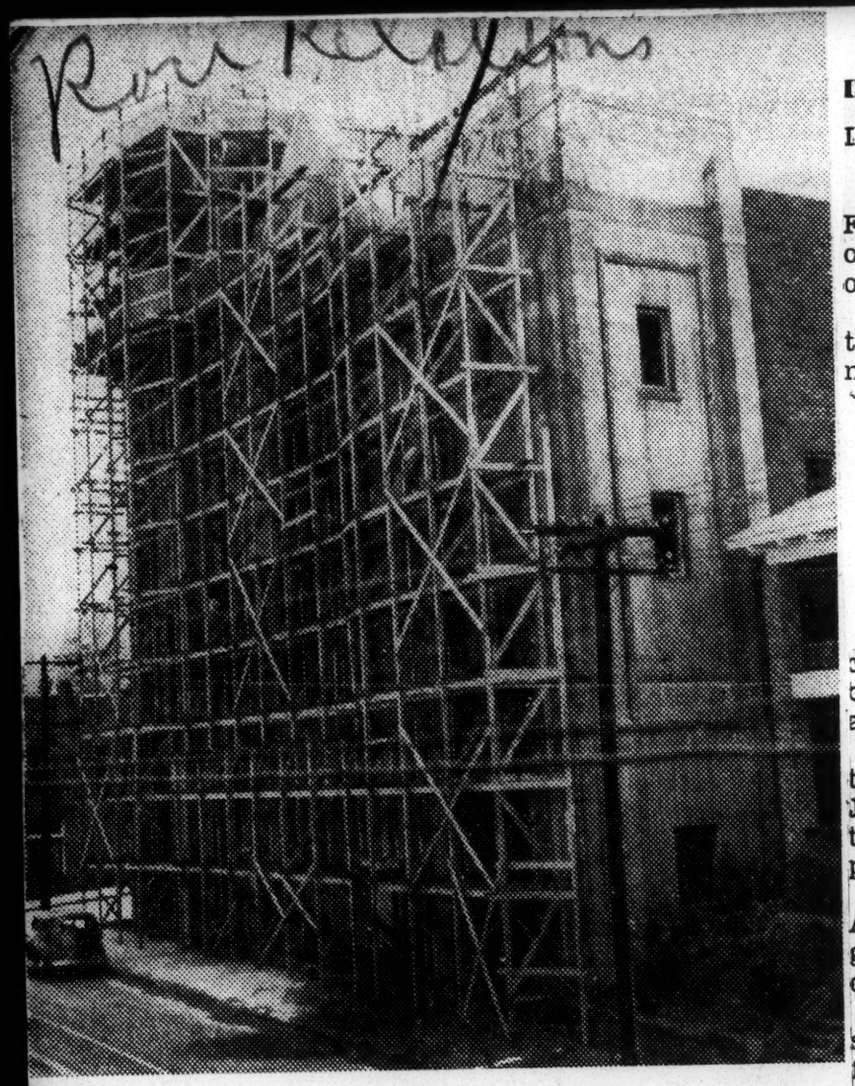
A committee composed of Dr. Newton, Dr. Fuller and Dr. Knight have sent out communications to a few white friends, acquainting them with the proposed plan of trying to finish the building by next July, asking these and any others who desire, to contribute toward this fund. Dr. Newton has been named treasurer of the fund for the white friends, and has thus far received the following contributions:

Money Is Given.

Dr. George W. Truett, $20; Dr. Louie D. Newton, $20; Dr. Ellis A. Fuller, $20; Dr. Ryland Knight, $20; Charles W. Outlaw, $20; Roy B. Sewell, $100; Fred W. Patterson, $100; E. M. Hudson, $40; H. W. Stephenson, $25; Z. A. Snipes, $25; Wiley L. Moore, $25; H. Lane Young, $20; Frank Hawkins, $20; Julian Harrison, $20; John M. Rudesal, $20; Leonard W. Brown, $10; Ernest F. Brown, $10; J. Low Zachry, $3 and I. M. Sheffield, $50—totaling $568.

Friends who desire to contribute to this fund are requested to send their checks to Dr. Louie D. Newton, treasurer, 1085 Ponce de Leon avenue, N. E. The money thus given by the white people of the community and state will be transferred to the trustees of the Wheat Street church. Gifts will be acknowledged in The Constitution.

Dr. William H. Borders is the present pastor of the Wheat Street church and A. T. Walden is chairman of the trustees and I. T. Butts is chairman of the board of deacons.



Atlanta Baptists are making a united effort to complete this Wheat Street church, one of the oldest negro Baptist churches in Atlanta and one of the largest in the nation, in time for the Baptist World Alliance which meets here July 22-28, 1939. Contributions are being sought to finish work on the building so that the negro Baptist churches will have a suitable downtown auditorium for their sectional meetings during the world congress.

Macon, Ga., News
November 9, 1938

WHEN NEGROES WORSHIPED WITH WHITES

Miss Kate Burkett, Bibb county school teacher, says she was greatly interested in the Circle stories about Stone Creek Baptist church, because that was the church of the Burkett family when the younger generation was growing up. But she wondered why the long galleries in the church were not explained.

They are now encased with framework, divided into Sunday school rooms, and reach from the front to the rear of the church on each side.

"Those were the galleries for the Negroes before the war," she explains.

In those days Negroes attended church with the white people throughout the South, and had membership with them. In some communities they were allowed to have the entire church building in the afternoon, and to select their own minister.

The gallery for them was in the back of some churches, and in others where the number was greater the galleries were built on each side from back to front, as in the case of Stone Creek and Richland churches.

Richland, Ga., Journal
December 22, 1938

INTOLERANCE

INTOLERANCE . . . . Around that word could be written not only a book but a shelf of books.

Webster defines intolerance as: " A want of Forbearance. Unwillingness to tolerate opinions or beliefs. Refusal to allow others the enjoyment of their religion, rights and convictions."

This is a mild definition of what is perhaps the most cruel and destructive trait in human nature. Since earliest recorded history, intolerance has been the curse of mankind in every civilized country.

Intolerance has caused the persecution of scientists and Philosophers; the brutal annihilation of millions on account of their religious beliefs; the supression of knowledge and enlightenment.

Intolerance has created more human misery and suffering than wars, disease and poverty combined. Indeed, intolerance might be said to be the mother of wars, of disease, of ignorance and poverty.

Intolerance would have the Gentile despise the Jew, forgetful of the glorious history of the Jewish race and their immeasurable contributions to religion, art, science, philosophy and politics.

Intolerance would have the native-born American disdain the naturalized citizen, forgetful of the fact that All Americans go back only a few generations to immigrant ancestors.

Intolerance would have the white man despise and misuse the colored man, forgetting the fact that the colored man was brought here in chains as the white man's slave, and remains today after slavery the white man's humble servant and loyal friend.

Intolerance, in the last analysis, brought on the War Between The States, which all but tore asunder the American Republic, and after that war it was fanatical intolerance that put upon the South the frightful impositions of Reconstruction.

In less than two centuries the United States has grown to be the richest and most powerful nation on earth because to a greater extent than any other nation in history it has conquered intolerance. Freedom of religion, freedom of thought, freedom of speech, freedom of the press—these are the foundation pillars of American democracy.

Tides of intolerance have flowed around them, occasionally great waves of intolerance have crashed against them, but the pillars have stood impregnable. Should they ever go down, it will be beneath intolerance, and when they go down the republic will go down.

Georgians in the main are descended from American pioneers who came to this country to escape from tyranny and persecution and intolerance. A "willingness to tolerate the opinions and beliefs of others" is bred in the bone of Georgia people. Intolerance has no place in any State of the Union, and last of it all has it a place in Georgia, which was founded upon the bedrock of forbearance and fraternity.

Centuries ago a Roman philosopher spoke these wise words: "Why should we not live in peace and harmony? We look up at the same stars, we are fellow passengers upon the same planet. We dwell beneath the same sky. What matters it along which road each individual endeavors to find the ultimate truth? the riddle of existence is too great that there should be only one road leading to an answer."

Race Relations - 1938

Illinois.

Improvement of.

EDITOR ABBOTT APPOINTED TO 'NEW CENTURY' COMMITTEE

Defender

Editor Robert S. Abbott, publisher of the Chicago Defender, this week received an official invitation from Mayor Edward J. Kelly to serve as a member of the newly created "Chicago's New Century" committee. The city council several weeks ago passed a resolution authorizing Mayor Kelly to appoint representative Chicagoans to serve on the committee.

The purpose of the committee is to sponsor a program of civic activity and business stimulation that will, in a large sense, carry on the good work that was done for Chicago by the Century of Progress exposition and the Charter Jubilee Celebration.

The program contemplated for "Chicago's New Century" committee will herald the city's entrance into its second century and keep before the world the advantages which Chicago offers commercially and culturally. It will also call attention to what Chicago offers in the way of recreation, entertainment and education to induce thousands of visitors to come to Chicago.

HERO BURNED AFTER DARING RESCUE DIES

Saved Man Overcome By Gas; Falls Victim In Explosion

Defender

12-16-33

Irony of circumstances chose to play a gruesome joke on Walter H. Drake, 23, last Friday evening when he was fatally burned in an explosion several hours after he had saved another man's life by dragging him from a gass-filled room.

Drake burned in the basement of the same building from which he had rescued Andrew Groczinski, white, died Tuesday at Lakeside hospital.

The heroic youth was set afire from head to foot when he went to the basement of 4707 Broadway where he was employed as a janitor's helper, and attempted to light an oil-burning furnace used to heat the building.

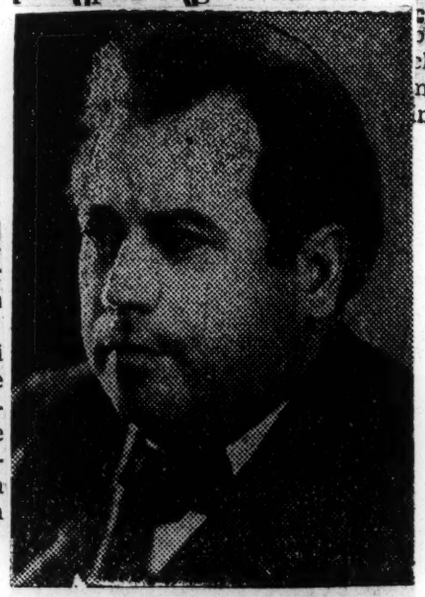
Investigators, after an examination of the furnace, expressed the theory someone had left a feed valve open causing coils of the fire-box to become flooded with oil. Fumes from this escaping fuel, they said, became ignited when Drake lighted a match.

The resultant blast literally saturated the unfortunate youth's clothing with flaming oil. The janitor rescued Drake by wrapping him in a blanket.

Drake had rescued Groczinski when, after reporting for work he found him over-come in a gass-filled room on the second floor of the building. After dragging the stricken man to safety, Drake called a pulmotor squad which succeeded in reviving the victim.

'Judge Negro Race By Its Best,' Dr. Bradley Tells Church Audience

In the religious crusade launched by Chicago churchmen last Sunday against intolerance, cruelty and oppression as practiced on minority groups throughout the world, Dr. Preston Bradley, pastor of the People's church, 941 Lawrence avenue, and famous throughout the country for his radio speeches, struck a blow at American race prejudice and condemned it as a menace to Christianity, and to our democratic principles of government.



DR. PRESTON BRADLEY

"I do not condemn an entire race for the acts of a few individuals within that race," said Dr. Bradley. "I judge the Negro race by the best men it produces, not the worst. I judge it by such men as Booker T. Washington, Countee Cullen, and Robert S. Abbott, editor of the greatest Negro newspaper, the Chicago Defender, and not by some moronic type that commits a crime.

"Human brotherhood doesn't stop at the color of one's skin. If Christianity means anything, it means the brotherhood of all races. With the breadth of the hatred and antagonism that are encroaching on all minority faiths abroad, it is wonderful to have one country of many creeds united and bound together by freedom or worship and civil liberty."

Dr. Bradley, who is now regarded as the Henry Ward Beecher of his day, speaks every Sunday morning at 11 o'clock over station WJJD.

His book, "Conquering Fear," recently written has had wide distribution throughout America. His church draws no color line in its membership and is one of the largest in Chicago.

P-D 12-16-33

White Policemen Bury Colored Woman In Ky.

LOUISVILLE, Ky.—(SNS)—Mrs. Mary Baker, 2511 Eddy, 68 years old, died last Sunday and was buried from the Chapel of the Mason and Hobbs Funeral Home, Tuesday. Mrs. Baker left no insurance or other means to take care of her burial. Her son is Lawless Baker, who works at the City Hall Garage and is very popular with Police Officers. Because of this, Lieut. Edward Metcalf took the lead in attending to the burial of his mother. Captain Otis Pate and Officers of the Fourth District joined Lieut. Metcalf and Mrs. Baker received a decent burial. Officers also sent flowers.

Race Relations - 1938
Improvement of.

Mississippi.

Drew, Miss. Leader
January 20, 1938

A PLEA FOR THE NEGRO

Elsewhere in this paper is an article by Q. M. Green, a negro who stands high among both the white and colored population in Ruleville, in which he speaks of the condition of the negro, and those things that leads up to these conditions. It is true the negro is the arbiter of his own forture, he can make his life one of weal or woe.

There are many reputable negroes in this county, those who work and save, and are good citizens in every respect, obeying the laws and living splendid lives. These negroes are respected by the whites. They attend to their own business and, when misfortune comes upon them the whites are always ready to extend a helping hand. There is a class of negroes who care nought for tomorrow, wasting their substance in riotous living, caring nothing for the future, believing if they can get by today they can get by tomorrow. It is true that the negroes have no hospital in this county, perhaps none in the delta; they have no old folks home, no reformatory, and everyone, we dare say, know the negro needs these places.

Green does not call upon the white race to help, but he calls upon all the colored organizations, churches and individual negroes to help, so these things can be. He may be unable to get these things in one county, but it is a starting point for the negro to erect these places some place in the delta, and every delta county should help in getting these laudable institutions.

Ruleville, Miss. Record
January 20, 1938

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Jackson, Miss., News
April 1, 1938

NOT FAIRLY TREATED

The legislature has done nothing with a definite view of improving the status of Mississippi's colored population. Our negroes constitute our labor supply. They make up a large majority of our farm laborers, our cooks, our practical nurses, our plasterers, our brickmasons, etc. Our success as white people depends very largely upon the energy and intelligence of our labor supply.

The negroes of Mississippi are humble and modest. They seldom come to the legislature with a request. And this time they have asked for only two small measures. They have asked for some facilities with which to train their teachers and leaders. They have asked for a home or a farm for their delinquent boys and girls. In each of these requests, proposals have been made to give to the state, without cost, land for the delinquent home, and school facilities for training teachers and leaders. But the legislature declines or neglects to grant even these small requests. Their only method of appeal to the white people of Mississippi is through their consciences. If the negroes cannot reach the white people through this method, they have no hope. The failure of the legislature to grant these two small requests must undoubtedly be very discouraging to them. Also, it must be difficult for us white people, who practically own the negroes body and soul, to soothe our conscience.

It is not yet too late to manifest common justice toward our negroes. At this writing it seems that final adjournment will be indefinitely delayed.

Gentlemen, give the negroes a square deal. This is no time to say "it doesn't matter," or use the subterfuges usually resorted to when the colored folks seek favor. As a matter of fact, they are not asking favor. They only want some semblance of a square deal and a fighting chance to improve the welfare of their race.

The eminently proper and decent thing to do is to give the negroes a training school for teachers and an institution for the salvage of their delinquent boys and girls.

Meridian, Miss. Star
July 17, 1938

GOOD MORNING!

A landlord in the Mississippi Delta charges a negro twenty per cent on a note for rent.

The Mississippi supreme court renders the colored man a judgment for the full amount, plus interest.

Under the Mississippi law, the creditor who charges usury, loses not only his interest but his principal.

Eastern and Northern papers have made much "to do" about this particular Delta tenant-farmer incident.

However, for the benefit of those who may not know, the average Mississippian may well elucidate:

This Delta case is unfortunate and most unusual.

Other charges of peonage and oppression are likewise "news" because of rarity.

Most white folks treat the negroes well.

We feed them when they are hungry.

We clothe the negro and his children.

We pay the doctors' bills when the colored family is ill.

We give them money, food and "totes."

When they get in jail, we undertake our best to get them out.

When they face their problems, we help to furnish the solution.

The white people in the South provide much more for the negro than any other people anywhere.

The negro in the North may starve and the whites go their way.

"Starving" negroes in the South can always get a meal at their "white folks'" kitchen door.

Elsewhere, the hungry colored man must "root" or die.

In the South, we take care of our own—
Our colored folks among the rest.
Let others follow suit.

Northern papers please print.

Race Relations - 1938
Improvement of.

New York

Cornell Co-eds Play Sepia Femmes

ITHACA, N. Y., Mar. (ANP)—Recently in the gym of the historic old Sage Dormitory on Cornell campus, inter-racial relations, here, assumed new porportions when the Girl's Basketball Team of Southside Community Center was guest of the Kallookas Koo Koos, a team of resident Cornell first-year co-eds. A clean but hard fought game was played by both groups with only one foul being committed. The final score totaled 15 to 10 for the "Girls from downtown."

So elated were the co-eds over the performance of the entire Negro group that the visitors were taken on a tour of the sypacious old dwelling, and pictures were made.

It is believed that the activity came as a result of the extensive inter-racial program conducted by Southside Center during February.

The play leader for the Cornell girls expressed delight over the combat and urged future activities of like nature.

James L. Gibbs, director of the center, announced that a Softball team is being organized for spring contact.

TOLERANCE COURSES URGED IN SCHOOLS

Board Committee Proposes Plan to Counteract Hatreds

To counteract the growth of "hatred and intolerance" that has spread to this country from abroad the Board of Education's instructional affairs committee, at a meeting yesterday, recommended that courses in tolerance be introduced in the New York City public school system.

Assembly programs would be set aside in each school to present the constructive contributions of the various religious and racial groups. It is hoped that good will and tolerance among students and teachers can be fostered and that a mutual respect for the accomplishments of all races will result.

Sponsored by Mrs. Johanna M. Lindlof, chairman of the instructional affairs committee, the resolution will be presented to the Board of Education at its meeting Wednesday. Other members of the committee include Dr. Alberto C. Bonaschi, representing the Bronx; Daniel Paul Higgins of Manhattan and Ellsworth B. Buck of Richmond.

The resolution declared that "in every public school in the City of New York assemblies be devoted to the promulgation of American ideals of democracy, tolerance and freedom for all men.

"The programs for all these assemblies should be based on the social and political history of the United States. These programs should present the contributions of all races and nationalities in a way such as to develop esteem, respect, good-will and tolerance among students and teachers in all the schools."

N.Y. SCHOOLS TO TEACH TOLERANCE

NEW YORK, Dec. 30, (CNA)—In keeping with the "tolerance" resolution recently adopted by the Board of Education, every New York City school will be required to present two assemblies each month, devoted to the teaching of tolerance and good will, Dr. Harold G. Campbell, Superintendent of Schools, announced this week.

Principals and teachers were urged by the superintendent to find "many opportunities" in inculate the ideals of democracy in the daily classroom work. Such opportunities, he said, are ever present in the history, geography and literature periods. In health education particularly it was felt that a "spirit of fair play" in games and folk dances would help to develop a sympathetic outlook toward other races and religions.

Harlem leaders hailed the order for instruction in tolerance and good-will but took issue with Dr. Campbell's reference to the opportunities for such instruction in connection with the history periods, pointing out that most of the history textbooks in use in the schools caricature and slander Colored people.

Race Relations - 1938
Improvement of.

North Carolina.

Greensboro, N. C., Record
January 13, 1938

Guest Editorial

(Editor's note: The Record has especially invited a number of Greensboro people, representative of various professions and businesses, to write for it guest editorials on topics of their own selection. The points of view and opinions brought out in these editorials are not necessarily those of the Record.)

THE IMPROVED RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE WHITE AND NEGRO RACES.

X.

By John S. Michaux,
Member of the Greensboro Bar.

It must be gratifying to your readers to have from the pen of Dr. F. D. Bluford, president of the A. and T. college for the negro race, such a splendid tribute to the people of Greensboro, and such a fine comment on the relationship between the white and negro races in North Carolina.

(Dr. Bluford contributed an excellent "guest editorial" to this page last Monday; his theme being the progress of his race, principally along educational lines, and the good will now generally prevailing between the races here.—Editor.)

This has not always been so in this state. During the reconstruction period the negroes were badly led by designing politicians who encouraged them to demand social recognition as well as political, while they were not fitted for either. To this state of affairs were added the fulminations of certain religio-politico northern organizations which brought forth the Freedman's bureau, the civil rights bill, the force bill, and many other irritating things and conditions. During this period there was no real progress by the negro in the south. As time wore on and the "carpetbaggers" returned to their native heath, there came to be a better understanding between the native white and the negro.

The writer has lived here for many years and is well acquainted with the history of this community and of those among the negro race who held back the progress of that race, as well as those who have contributed to its forward movement. The writer will say nothing of the former, but shall speak of a few of the latter class who have passed on. Among such will be mentioned Harmon Unthank, Aaron Mendenhall, and the late president of the A. and T. college, Dr. James B. Dudley. To the mind of the writer Dr .Dudley was the wisest leader of his race. His advice and philosophy was to be worthy of recognition, and it would come, rather than the doubtful plan of "muscling in." His advice has borne abundant fruit.

The people of the south and its statesmen were burdened and worried with the question of negro slavery for three-quarters of a century, and we bore the onslaughts of our New England brethren, but this question had a great deal to do with the greatness of this country, territorially, as well as otherwise. When we consider the fact that every foot of territory added to the United States, which guarantee its territorial integrity from the Atlantic to the Pacific, was added by the statesmanship of the southern people against the efforts of the New Englanders, led by Josiah Quincy, Daniel Webster and others —who claimed that this added territory was for the purpose of extending slavery—then it will be seen that slavery, however unfortunate, had an immense influence upon the greatness of this country.

Had not the Louisiana purchase been made (which was vehemently opposed by Josiah Quincy and who threatened to lead a secession movement on account of same), the annexation of Texas, and the war with Mexico and the ceding of territory in the settlement; the Gadsden purchase and the Florida purchase; then this country would have been a lot of Balkan states. During the war with Mexico Mr. Webster said he doubted the constitutional right of the United States to make its soldiers go beyond the boundary line of the United States!

Again, on account of the fact that the negro lived in the south, all of the foreign immigration was settled in the north and west; therefore, the south is the most highly American, and adheres more strictly to the doctrine of the fathers of this republic, than any other part of the United States. We of the south have no quarrel with the negroes and are getting along as well and better with them than the northern brethren with their foreign population and their lawless natives.

Recently, Senator Wagner, of New York, a Democrat (it used to be the Republicans with the bloody shirt) being moved by the desire, in company with a number of other Democratic senators from other northern states, where the negro voters hold the balance of power, introduced an anti-lynching bill for the purpose of corralling the negro voters in said states.

It has been reported that the North Carolina committee on inter-racial relations (I think that is the proper cognomen) has voted its approval of the anti-lynching bill, which takes from the state its authority in the matter and transfers it to the national government. I would like to ask the aforesaid committee this question, which is most likely to arise in the near future: Should a bill be offered in Congress for a uniform marriage and divorce law would you sign up for it? (The southern states have a law against the intermarriage of whites and negroes, which the northern states have not.)

Race Relations-1938
Improvement of.

North Carolina.

Clipping from Norfolk Journal and Guide. 2-26-38 - Filed Here because of the decision of the Jury.

Takes Jury Six Hours To Decide

Truck Driver Failed To Halt At Stop Sign

2-26-38

Staff Correspondence

GREENSBORO, N. C.—Following a deliberation of six and a half hours, a jury last Friday awarded Mrs. Martha Sebastian $28,500 in the death of her husband, Dr. S. P. Sebastian, who was killed on last June 23, when a truck collided with the parked automobile in which he was sitting.

Mrs. Sebastian had sued the Horton Motor Lines., Ins., owner of the heavy truck which figured in the fatal accident for $75,000, charging that James C. Poteat, the white driver was jointly responsible with the company for her husband's death.

The accident occurred at Washington Street and Benbow Road.

CLAIMS SIGN DISREGARDED

Dr. Sebastian, the evidence showed, had entered the intersection when his car was struck by the truck-trailer, which was traveling on Benbow Road. The plaintiff contended that the driver of the truck was speeding and had failed to halt in observance of a pavement stop sign before proceeding into the crossing.

Greensboro Policemen F. B. Money and M. S. Robinson, who investigated the accident, testified that force of the impact caused the coupe to be thrown against a telephone pole at a point slightly more than eight feet above the street surface.

They also testified that the truck finally came to a halt in the field 109 feet from the point of impact.

DIES FROM INJURIES

Dr. Sebastian died the following morning. He had just left his home when the collision occurred.

The jury retired with the case Thursday afternoon of last week and deliberated about three hours before returning to the courtroom to ask information on a point of law.

After deliberating for about three hours more on Friday morning the jury returned to ask that the testimony of the physician's secretary be re-read. This testimony dealt with the earning capacity of Dr. Sebastian in recent years.

This testimony showed that his earnings during 1930 were between $8,000 and $9,000, and that they declined during the period of the depression and rose again with the return of more satisfactory conditions.

Elizabeth City, N. C., Advance
March 29, 1938

Colson Re-appointed On Inter-Racial Committee

Praising the Negro county farm agent's efforts to better relations between the races in Pasquotank County, Governor Clyde R. Hoey today re-appointed E. F. Colson to the county inter-racial relations committee.

The Negro county agent was named to the committee four years ago by Governor J. C. B. Ehringhaus.

Wins $28,500

Mrs. Martha Sebastian, widow of Dr. S. P. Sebastian, who was awarded $28,500 by a Greensboro jury last week in the death of her husband, who was fatally injured when the car in which he was seated was struck by a heavy transport truck.

Wilmington, N. C. News
April 15, 1938

Cooper Is Appointed To Interracial Body

Governor Clyde R. Hoey has named Mayor Thomas E. Cooper a member of the North Carolina Commission on Interracial Cooperation.

Writing the mayor, the governor praised the commission for its work in the past and expressed the hope it will continue to "promote good will and a better understanding between the races."

Raleigh, N. C., News & Observer
May 8, 1938

Practical Idealism

There is no other basis for the solution of "the race problem" in North Carolina or in the South save that good, wise and logical program enunciated at Wilson Thursday night by Bishop Edwin A. Penick, president of the State Interracial Commission: "mutual respect, genuine good will and perfect tolerance." In these three lie the only hope, the chance of the only security, the opportunity for the only decent progress in a region destined to hold both white men and black men in its future as in its past.

Men in the South who love the South and wish it well need such a statement of faith in the possibility of such race relations as the Bishop proposed. To his trinity of attitudes essential to the happiness of a region occupied by white men and black men, he added:

By tolerance, I mean something besides toleration, which amounts to little more than putting up with each other. That may be amiable but it is not stable nor constructive. Furthermore, it is not a human process. It is a human stalemate. And social well-being does not emerge from static good nature. The Commission's progress is immeasurably slow, depending upon the tedious replacement of ignorance by intelligence, of antipathies by friendships, of traditionalism by modernism, of sentiment by fact. The Commission considers that the Negro is here to stay. His presence does not constitute a problem in which the white man acquiesces with restraint. It constitutes an opportunity in which both races co-operate with confidence. Actually, the problem is full of perplexity. Potentially its solution is large with hope. The Commission interprets history in terms of intangible values. Social structures that are built by aggression, exploitation of the weak by the strong, domination of privilege, all come to the same end. They perish. Social structures that rest upon religious, moral and ethical principles that the human race has discovered by experience to have survival value, all come to the same estate. They endure.

In such a program based on humanity and understanding is the only hope. Long ago in homely terms Booker T. Washington stated the futility of the repressive reverse of Bishop Penick's practical idealism when he said that it was impossible to keep a man in a ditch without staying there with him. That is a continuing truth, but all men in the South, white as black, may rise in self-respect and general welfare slowly but steadily if they move toward the ideal of "mutual respect, genuine good will and perfect tolerance." There is no other safe and satisfactory way.

Race Relations-1938

Improvement of

Oklahoma

Interracial Parties

A white reporter on a local daily allowed his imagination to run riot the past week in reporting an interracial party held in Oklahoma City last Saturday night. Without any effort whatsoever to ascertain the facts regarding the affair, other than to call up over the telephone, this very reactionary person proceeded to front page an article announcing whites and Negroes, in evening gowns, had participated in a dance.

Put a pin in this: Not a single white or colored person who attended the party, held in the Community Center last Saturday evening, wore evening gowns or formal clothing. The event majored a cultural program coupled with innocent games, and incidentally a few folk dances. In other words, this bold propagandist, to bolster up his false notions regarding proper human contacts, first told a lie, and then proceeded to make majors out of minor equations of the interracial evening.

Basicly, what is wrong with race relations in America, and especially in the Southland, is lack of understanding on the part of white people regarding cultural values to be found in the life of black folk. Those members of the white race who honestly and sincerely desire to develop amicable relations, realize this and understand there is only one method by which this objective may be accomplished, or effected. The isolationist policy, traditional in Dixie, must be abandoned. Instead of segregating Negro talent, genius and virtue, American society should absorb and assimilate it.

Likewise will our national structure develop its highest potentially in proportion as the black man and women is allowed to peep into the hidden recesses of white psychology. Effective living, present day mechanical civilization, and ethical standards of the dominent group should offer integration to all classes here in America. There can come no real, substantial progress in race relations, until first there is developed mutual appreciation on the part of each group for the cultural values both possess.

One evening, such as was enjoyed by the youthful members of two races last Saturday, at the Community Center, will do more to halt the mob, and correct evil practices of insane prejudice than a thousand laws. White colleges, and interracial bodies, endorsing this approach to the race problem are on the high road towards brotherhood, and a moral level, for which there has been much preachment, but little effort to reach.

Frank and open approach to this subject must admit there is more virtue and morality in both groups reaching for the best ,within the other, rather than the traditional, undercover, illicit contacts, which have demoralized a nation. What is wrong with a group of young white people sitting down listening to a cultural program rendered by young Negroes? Saturday night those white boys and girls imbibed the philosophy of Dunbar, Langston Hughes, DuBois and Johnson. What was wrong in their being submerged for an evening in a symphony of black music as expressed or interpreted in "Water Boy", "Deep River", "Go Down Moses", or "Joshua Fit De Battle of Jericho"? How could those white youths contact the soul of darker people in a more intimate and effective way? These youths stepped aside from the carnal and bathed in spiritual values.

In a later evening, according to the program arranged for these interracial parties, Negro youths will sit down before a feast of white talent? They will revel for an evening in the harmonies that reflect the outlook and the philosophies of the ruling class here in America. Political and economic adjustments with the class who will rule America tomorrow can be made under such a vine and fig tree.

Anyone with discourse to reason, and whose moral processes are not warped, will agree that only good can come out of such contacts. How foolish, absurd and narrow is the individual who cannot lift his eyes to the high ground of such human behavior.

Race Relations-1938
Improvement of.

South Carolina.

Makes Plea For Better Treatment Of Negroes

Courier 2-19-38

COLUMBIA, S. C., Feb. 17—(ANP)—President E.H. McGill of Allen University, appeared as guest speaker Tuesday before a large group of students from the University of South Carolina and Columbia college, at the Washington Street Methodist Church. Dr. McGill spoke of the service Allen University is rendering the state and stressed the need of more sympathy and consideration of Negro problems by white people. His address was well received.

"We are not worried about nor are we agitating social equality. In fact, there is more fear to come from social idenity than from social equality. As I see it, the Negro urge for social equality is only to become parallel in his social improvement to the white people whom he imitates and whose civilization he has become part of."

Mullings. S. C., Enterprise
March 10, 1938

Former Teacher Here

Jno. P. Burgess, a former head of the negro public school, of Mullins, spent a few hours in town Saturday mingling with old friends. He is a world war veteran, having seen service in France. He was made a lieutenant, and after the close of the war he returned here to take up his teaching, but left later, to accept work in the State Agricultural and Mechanical college, Orangeburg, as vocational agriculture teacher trainer of the State. He has many white friends in Mullins who have watched with interest his rapid rise as an educator among the negroes.

Columbia, S. C. State
June 20, 1938

TIME TO DISCARD 'NIGGER.'

The State commends to the notice of all concerned these remarks of its neighbor, the 101-year-old Southern Christian Advocate:

Speaking of politics, in an age when interracial tolerance and sympathetic cooperation are an indisputable need, it would seem to be even good politics in South Carolina for aspirants to public office, in making what reference they may deem essential to the status of our Negro citizens, to make sure of their pronunciation of the word, "Negro." Of course the front-paged news accounts may be faulty. Doubtless, though, they are correct in quoting some candidates for high office as using "nigger" in references to our colored friends. Perhaps it is considered an inconsequential matter, but it makes a difference worth considering; for the colloquialism, "nigger," commonly carries with it an air of contempt discordant with the spirit of Christ in race relations. Indeed, there must be a vast number of voters in the state who hope that such campaign speeches will take a decided upturn away from the old shibboleths to a constructiveness the times demand.

"Nigger" is a term that not only affronts, gratuitously, self-respecting Negroes, but which most white Southerners of sense and sensibility dislike and avoid. Some of our public men seem unaware that the word grates upon the ears of many among their white hearers. South Carolina's credit for advancement in civilization is not enhanced when that term is labored in presumably serious public discourse by candidates for the United States senate. Exclusion of this unnecessarily offensive word "Nigger" does not preclude serious, or even severe, discussion of problems arising out of the presence of the Negro. Why not, then, eliminate it from our campaigning?

Greenville, S. C. Piedmont
November 7, 1938

Humble People

Six colored men were chosen to bear to its final resting place this afternoon the body of James H Drummond, 64, churchman, farmer merchant and former legislator of Fountain Inn, the action having been taken under a written request left by the deceased.

Mr. Drummond had written that he always had had special interest in the welfare of those in humble walks of life, "those whom for one reason or another were never able to accumulate very much of this world's goods," and he had asked that the six Negroes be chosen only for their good character.

He also had requested that at least half of those in the honorary escort be friends from the humblest walks and that, to avoid economic waste especially for those unable to afford it, no flowers should be sent.

A host of sorrowing relatives and fellow citizens faithfully carried out his wishes.

This newspaper offers no editorial praise to the life of Mr. Drummond; the simple facts as here recorded are a greater tribute than any we could hope to write.

White Southerner Asks For Colored Pallbearers

Courier 11-26-38

FOUNTAIN INN, S. C.—(ANP)—An unusual death-bed request came to light here last Sunday when it was learned that James H. Drummond, 64, a wealthy farmer, merchant and former State legislator, just prior to his death, had asked that "six respectable Negroes" be the pallbearers at his funeral.

Drummond had made the request he said, "because of my special interest in the welfare and well being of the colored people in our community."

Asks Negro Pallbearers

Former Carolina Legislator Cites Interest in Aiding Race

FOUNTAIN INN, S. C.—James H. Drummond, 64, farmer, merchant and former State legislator, died leaving special request that "six respectable Negroes" be his pallbearers, "because of my special interest in the welfare and well-being of the colored people in our community."

He also asked that "at least half of the honorary escort be selected from my friends of the humblest walks of life," of whom, he said, he had many.

RACE RELATIONS- 1938
IMPROVEMENT OF

DR. HALE SAYS LEAD TAKEN BY STATE MAY SERVE AS YARDSTICK

President of Tennessee A. & I. College Tells How His State Is Solving Problem By Sane and Practical Methods.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8—"To shorten soup lines we must lengthen poultry yards. There is no color line in better potatoes."

This was the significant statement of Dr. W. J. Hale, president of the A. & I. State College of Nashville, Tenn., Sunday morning as he spoke over a nation-wide hook-up from Station WJSV here on the "Wings Over Jordan" program.

The eminent educator and statesman paid a glowing tribute to Tennessee for it sane outlook on the race problem and its practical method of solving that problem.

He said: "The lead taken by Tennessee in its attitude toward its Negro citizenry may well serve as a yardstick for the nation.

"The same appropriation is given the Negro State College as is given the white State College. Equal school terms are provided for both races.

"The State Educational regulations provide EQUAL PAY for Negro and white teachers for EQUAL WORK, preparation and experience."

The full text of his address follows:

Tennessee State and Friends:

I believe that the greatest country in the world is the United States, that the possibilities for the greatest part of the United States is the South, and that he greatest state in the South is Tennessee. Especially do I have faith in Tennessee because for more than a quarter of a century I have seen increasing opportunities given to underprivileged men and women.

A concrete example of interracial goodwill at work in a Southern state is the evolution of the state-supported Tennessee Agricultural and Industrial State College at Nashville, which in 25 years has grown from a small school to an institution worth over $3,000,000, a student body of 1,500 from Tennessee and 30 other states, many the cream of the land and a faculty of educational experts with advanced degrees from the leading American universities.

COLLEGE SERVES AS STATE HEADQUARTERS

The college serves as state headquarters for the Interracial League Better Homes, New Farmers of America, Education Association High School Symposium, the N. Y. A. and other organizations.

A. & I. State College believes that Tennessee's problems can best be solved by Tennesseans in Tennessee; that to shorten soup lines we must lengthen poultry yards. There is no color line in better potatoes. In the belief that this is the cure, we endeavor to carry out such principles in educating our students to go out to think, work and serve, whether they are writing poetry or raising pigs.

The Negro is being called upon to take on the stature of citizenship. He is beginning to realize that America is his America, that the Stars and Stripes truly wave for him, that the Statue of Liberty is his statue, that all of the capitols of the United States are his, that he must stand up as a man and assume civic responsibilities, that if there is anything wrong with the world, it is his duty to help make it right.

STATE PROVIDES EQUAL PAY FOR ITS TEACHERS

In Tennessee great progress in better race relations has been made due to the influence and cooperation of County School Officials, State Boards, General Assemblies, Governors, Courts ,Press, State and Private Colleges and citizens of both races, Congressmen, U. S. Senators, Federal Officials and even the great Secretary of State, Cordell Hull, himself.

The lead taken by Tennessee in its attitude toward its Negro citizenry may well serve as a yardstick for the nation. The same appropriation is given the Negro State College as is given the white State Colleges.

Equal school terms are provided for both races. The state educational regulations provide equal pay for Negro and white teachers for equal work, preparation and experience.

TENNESSEANS PROUD, HAVE DARED TO BE JUST

Being proud people, Tennesseans have dared to be just. Under the leadership of Chief Justice Grafton Green, the Tennessee Supreme Court stands as a symbol of justice regardless of race, color or creed. Tennesseans are taking stock both of their achievements and human traditional frailties, realizing the limitations of short-sighted policies of the past.

Recently Publisher Vann of the Pittsburgh Courier, a great admirer of the South and especially of Tennessee, said: "Your State College is not only a monument to both races, but it is the best expression of by-racial goodwill in America."

The challenge to the white man is to encourage Negro leadership, Negro participation in civic life, Negro cooperation in working out the common problems, to make the Negro feel a sense of ownership in this city, county, state and nation. With such an attitude, the Negro and the white man can work together toward the creation of a better day for the sons and daughters of all the people of the nation.

SOUTHERN LEADERS SHOW TRUE SPIRIT

The true spirit of the leaders of the advancing South is shown by Dr. John D. Freeman, president of the Tennessee Interracial Commission, who, on Thanksgiving Day at the meeting of the Tennessee Interracial League in session at A. & I. State College, declared: "In an hour when the world is torn, as never before since the Middle Ages, by class hatreds and racial conflicts, when some who acclaim themselves as super-man vent their antagonism against helpless minorities, .. in an hour when these seem obsessed by the idea that they are superior to all others, hence are commissioned by Nature or by Nature's God to dominate all others and to enslave their bodies, minds and souls, it is fitting that . . we should consider ways and means for bringing two different racial groups into closer friendship and more harmonious relations with each other."

The time to sing the blues and play Uncle Tom is passed. Real men of both racial groups want sincerity and the truth. Negroes, like all other real men, must win by their STRENGTH, rathers than their WEAKNESS.

We frankly recognize that what has been done is just a beginning. It does not yet appear what Tennessee shall do and be. Many complex problems are yet to be faced and solved. Hope for the future lies in the increasing willingness of the South to allow Negroes to share in Federal Government agricultural and extension funds in proportion to their population, and to give genuine recognition for the worth of manhood and womanhood regardless of race.

HAVE WORKED IN FACE OF WITHERING CRITICISM

I pay tribute to the white men who have worked incessantly in the face of withering criticism for the very cooperative spirit between the two races that is prevalent today and is growing with healthy proportions.

Our common problem is no longer shifted from one race to another but is accepted as the common task of all. We have every confidence that the South will make its full and complete contribution to a nation soon to become the greatest exponent of democracy on earth.

What has been done at A. & I. State College is suggestive of what can be done elsewhere by applying the same principles of honesty of purpose, fidelity to duty and an abiding faith in the men and women among whom one works and serves.

We rejoice in a recent address by Federal Commissioner of Education Studebaker in which he concluded as follows: "The answer to barbarism has always been enlightenment. And this is still the answer. We shall measure men of all races and creeds by their achievement, their honesty of purpose and their humility."

CHALLENGE OF HOUR IS FAITH, COURAGE

"Wings Over Jordan" well represents the spirit of interracial goodwill at work. True religion after all, is but the application of the principles of brotherly love to all men, be they red or brown black or white. Interracial goodwill is the modern expression of the fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of men.

The road to positive interracial goodwill is not always a bed of roses but

This old world we're living in
Is mighty hard to beat
With every rose you get a thorn
But ain't the roses sweet.

The challenge of the hour is faith, courage, cooperation, continued loyalty to great principles that cannot lose.

Let us work cooperatively for a state and a nation that is so filled with the spirit of goodwill to all mankind that all men regardless of color will be judged by what they are and by what they have to contribute to the common good. Then we shall enjoy the dawn of a day when inequalities which have existed among us will be leveled down, when antagonism will be softened and removed by a sense of fair play, and when the rights of all men, whether minority group or majority group, will be recognized by all.

Race Relations — 1938

Improvement of.

Tennessee

MONUMENT TO GOOD WILL TO BE PLACED ON STATE'S CAMPUS

Symbol Will Cost $10,000 And be Erected in November

A monument as a symbol of interracial good will in Tennessee, is to be erected on the campus of A. and I. State College, according to plans announced by the Tennessee Interracial League. A special Monument Committee, headed by Prof. R. T. Burt of Clarksville as chairman; with Dean G. W. Gore, secretary; Dr. J. C. Napier, treasurer; Mrs. Frankie Pierce, Mr. R. E. Clay, Rev. W. S. Ellington, Dr. J. H. Hale, Prof. H. L. Allison, Prof. T. R. Davis, Dr. L. G. Patterson, Prof Merl R. Eppse, Mr. D. A. Williston and others, is in charge of the program.

The financial campaign to raise $10,000 is being headed in the various counties and cities of the state by educational and social leaders. A general financial report of the campaign will be made as a part of the annual meeting of the Interracial League on Thanksgiving morning, November 24, in the auditorium of A. and I. State College.

The monument is to be located on the South campus of the College, between the Industrial Arts Building and the Administration Building. It will contain a bronze tablet, on which will be inscribed the names of the persons of both racial groups who have contributed to the social betterment of Negroes in the State

Interracial Work In State Lauded By Dr. W. J. Hale

State College President Makes Able Radio Address To Nation From Washington; Says "Uncle Tom" Leaders Not Needed In Present Age

Washington, D. C., (Special)—The lead taken by Tennessee in work for better race relations was emphasized as an example worthy of emulation by all other states of the nation by President W. J. Hale in a nation-wide address delivered over radio station WJSV Sunday, December 4, when he was guest speaker on the famed "Wings Over Jordan" program.

"The time to sing the blues and play "Uncle Tom" is passed, Dr. Hale said in warning colored leaders of the race they are expected to act if they are to be worthy of a place in the "Advancing South."

Many of the most prominent men in the government service were present in the studio when the noted President of Tennessee State College delivered his address which made a splendid impression throughout the nation. The address, which had as its subject, "Interracial Cooperation At Work," was as follows:

I believe that the greatest country in the world is the United States, that the greatest part of the United States is the South and that the greatest state in the South is Tennessee. Especially do I have faith in Tennessee because for more than a quarter of a century, I have seen increasing opportunities given to underprivileged men and women.

A concrete example of inter-racial goodwill at work in a Southern state is the evolution of the state-supported Tennessee Agricultural and Industrial State College at Nashville, which in twenty-five years has grown from a small institution worth $100,000 with two-hundred and fifty students and fifteen teachers to an institution which boasts of a physical plant worth over $3,000,000 a student body of 1,500 from Tennessee and other states, many the cream of the crop, and a faculty of 100 loyal educational experts with advanced degrees from the leading American and European universities are sending their children to this in- Former Tennesseans in thirty states stitution to enjoy the educational opportunities afforded.

The college serves as state headquarters for the Inter-racial League, Better Homes Movement, ew Farmers of America, Negro Education Association, High School Symposium, the NYA and other organizations.

A and I. State College believes that Tennessee's problems can best be solved by Tennesseans in Tennessee, that to shorten soup lines we must lengthen poultry yard. There is no color line in better potatoes. In the belief that this is the cure, we endeav[illegible] out such prin-[illegible]ples in [illegible], but [illegible] or [illegible] upon [illegible]nship. [illegible] assume [illegible]. He is be-[illegible]at America is [illegible]he Stars and [illegible] for him, that the[illegible]y is his statue, that [illegible]pitals of the United [illegible]his, that he must stand [illegible] a man as assume civic responsibilities; that if thre is anything wrong with the world, it is his duty to help make it right.

In Tennessee, great progress in better race relations has been made due to the influence of County School Officials, State Boards, General Assemblies, Governors, Courts, Press, State as ?? [illegible] Colleges both races, Congressmen U. S. Senators, Federal Officials and even the great Secretary of State, Cordell Hull, himself.

The lead taken by Tennessee in its attitude toward its Negro citizenry may well serve as a yardstick for the nation. The same appropriation is given the Negro State College as is given the white State Colleges. Equal school terms are provided for both races. The state educational regulations provide equal pay for Negro and white teachers for equal work, preparation and experience.

Being proud people, Tennesseans have dared to be just. Under the leadership of Chief Justice Grafton Green, the Tennessee Supreme Court stands as a symbol of justice regardless of race, color or creed. Tennesseans are taking stock both of their achievements and human traditional frailties, realizing the limitations of shortsighted policies of yester-year.

The challenge to the white man is to encourage Negro leadership, Negro participation in civic life, Negro cooperation in working out the common problems of the area, to make the Negro feel a sense of ownership in his city, county, state and nation. With such an attitude, the Negro and the white man can work together cooperatively, wisely, sanely, honestly, and conscientiously, toward the creation of a better day for the sons and daughters of all the people of the nation.

The true spirit of the leaders of the advancing South is shown by Dr. John D. Freeman, President of the Tennessee Inter-racial Commission who, on Thanksgiving Day at the meeting of the Tennessee Inter-racial League in session at A. & I. State declared: "In an hour when the world is torn, as never before since the Middle Ages, by class hatreds and racial conflicts, when some who acclaim themselves as super-men vent their antagonism against helpless minorities [illegible] in an hour when these seem obsessed by the idea that they are superior to all others, hence are commissioned by Nature or by Nature's God to dominate all others and to enslave their bodies, minds and souls, it is fitting that [illegible] we should consider ways and means for bringing two different racial groups into closer friendship and more harmonious relations with each other. The time to sing the blues and play Uncle Tom is passed. Real men of both racial groups want sincerity and truth. Negroes, like all other real men must win by their strength rather than their weaknesses.

We frankly recognize that what has been done is just a beginning. It does not yet appear what Tennessee shall do and be. Many complex problems are yet to be faced and solved. Hope for the future lies in the increasing willingness of the South to allow Negroes to share in federal government funds in proportion to their ratio in the population and to give genuine recognition for the worth of manhood and womanhood regardless of race.

I pay tribute to the white men who have varied incessantly in the face of withering criticism for the very cooperative spirit between the two races that is prevalent today and is growing with healthy proportions. Our common problem is no longer shifted from one race to another but is accepted as the common task of both races. We have every confidence that the South will make its full and complete contribution to a nation soon to become the greatest exponent of democracy on earth. What has been done at A. & I. State College is suggestive of what can be done elsewhere by applying the same principles of honesty of purpose, fidelity to duty and an abiding faith in the men and women among whom one works and serves.

We rejoice in a rceent address by Commissioner Studebaker in which he concluded as follows: "The answer to barbarism has always been enlightment. And this is still the answer. We shall measure men of all races and creeds by their achievement, their honesty of purpose, and their humility."

"Wings Over Jordan" well represents the spirit of inter-racial goodwill at work, True religion, after all, is but the application of the principles of brotherly love to all men, be they red or brown, black or white. Interracial good will is the modern expression of the fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of men.

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With every rose you get a thorn
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The challenge of the hour is faith, courage, cooperation, continued loy-

alty to great principles that cannot lose.

Let us work cooperatively for a state, a section and a nation that is so filled with the spirit of goodwill to all mankind that all men, regardless of color, will be judged by what they are and by what they have to contribute to the common good. Then we shall enjoy the dawn of a day when inequalities which have existed among us will be leveled down, when antagonisms will be softened and removed by a sense of fair play and mutual needs to be provided and when the rights of all men, whether minority group or majority group, will be recognized by all.

Lebanon, Tenn., Democrat
November 24, 1938

Greenwood Cemetery Offers Sexton Service For Colored People

Greenwood cemetery—the one and only cemetery for colored people in this section having the services of a full time sexton.

The cemetery was opened in 1933 by Ben T. Caruthers, and contains about three and a half acres. It is located on West Adams avenue, just off the Murfreesboro pike, and is most conveniently placed, and is near a church. The land is rolling, giving perfect drainage.

While only a little over four years old, the cemetery already contains something over eighty graves, with shrubbery set out ,a driveway laid, and other works of beautification now in progress.

There are very few cemeteries for colored people having the full time services of a sexton, it is said, especially in towns as small as Lebanon. The sexton devotes his time to the care of graves, and beautification work around the cemetery. And although this is a special service not often found, the graves in this modern cemetery are quite reasonable. Prices are going to advance soon, however, and anyone interested in securing privileges are asked to see Ben T. Caruthers.

Chattanooga News Rates Address As Worthy Of Study

Praises High Tone Of Speech Educator Delivered To Nation On "Wings Over Jordan" Program, Dec. 4

Chattanooga, Tenn.—(Special)—The leading editorial in the Tuesday, December 6th, issue of the Chattanooga Daily News is devoted to a review of the able address delivered Sunday, December 4th, to the nation by President William J. Hale, president of A. and I. State College. President Hale was the guest speaker on the famous "Wings Over Jordan" program and spoke from Washington, D. C. The Chattanooga News was impressed with the truthfulness of President Hale's review of the achievements in interracial co-operation made in Tennessee in recent years and was proud to point to the educator's words and deeds as refuting much of the propaganda that European dictators use in an effort to belittle America's regard for its Negro citizens.

The editorial in full is as follows:

Tennessee's Progress in Racial Relations.

"I believe that the greatest country in the world is the United States, that the greatest part of the United States is the South, and that the greatest State of the South is Tennessee.

Who said it? Not an insincere political orator, nor an office seeker. The man who said those words from Washington Sunday morning over a nation-wide radio broadcast is one of those whom Germany, trying to justify racial persecution, throws at America as the ultimate in racial persecution—a Negro.

Dr. W. J. Hale, president of the Negro A. and I. College at Nashville was the speaker. His address was such a complete answer to apologists for Hitler who hold up the South as a home of racial persecution that we asked Dr. Hale for a copy.

The Tennessee Agricultural and Industrial State College has grown from a small institution worth $100,000 twenty-five years ago, to an institution which now boasts a physical plant worth over $3,000,000, a student body of 1,500 from Tennessee and other States, and a faculty of experts with advanced degrees from leading American and European institutions.

Leaders of Negro thought in America realize that in the South an experiment in gradual solution of racial problems is being made on a scale which might well be a model for the World. There are hotheads and bigots and lynchers, of course, but the progress of the Negro up from slavery is being solved while in Germany, an alien race is being sold into a new slavery.

A nobler statement of this trend toward solution of the race problem in the South has not been made than in Dr. Hale's radio broadcast, and we quote thus at length from his excellent summation:

A. and I. State College believes that Tennessee's problems can best be solved by Tennesseans in Tennessee; that to shorten soup lines we must lengthen poultry yards. There is no color line in better potatoes. In the belief that this is the cure, we endeavor to carry out such principles in educating our students to go out to think, work and serve, whether they are writing poetry or raising pigs.

The Negro is being called upon to take on the stature of citizenship. He is being required to assume challenging obligations. He is beginning to realize that America is his America, that the Stars and Stripes truly wave for him, that the Statue of Liberty is his statue, that all of the capitols of the United Sates are his, that he must stand up as a man and assume civic responsibilities, that if there is anything wrong with the world, it is his duty to help make it right.

In Tennessee, great progress in better race relations has been made due to the influence of County School Officials, State Boards, General Assemblies, Governors, Courts, Press, State and Private Colleges of both races, Congressmen, U. S. Senators, Federal Officials, and even the great Secretary of State, Cordell Hull, himself.

The lead taken by Tennessee in its attitude toward its Negro citizenry may well serve as a yardstick for the nation. The same appropriation is given the Negro State College as is given the white State Colleges. Equal school terms are provided for both races. The State educational regulations provide equal pay for Negro and white teachers for equal work, preparation and experience.

Being proud people, Tennesseans have dared to be just. Under the leadership of Chief Justice Grafton Green, the Tennessee Supreme Court stands as a symbol of justice regardless of race, color or creed. Tennesseans are taking stock both of their achievements and human traditional frailties, realizing the limitations of short-sighted policies of yester-year.

The challenge to the white man is to encourage Negro leadership, Negro participation in civic life, Negro cooperation in working out the common problems of the area, to make the Negro feel a sense of ownership in his city, county, State and nation. With such an attitude, the Negro and the white man can work together cooperatively, wisely sanely, honestly and conscientiously, toward the creation of a better day for the sons and daughters of all the people of the nation.

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The address heard throughout the nation marks another milestone in the struggle towards better racial relations in America. Such a speech is the best answer America could give to the pointed finger of the accusing Hitlerites.

Race Relations - 1938
Improvement ag.

Virginia

Danville, Va., Register
February 12, 1938

HONORING A COLORED MAN

Senator Aubrey G. Weaver, of Front Royal, has introduced in the Assembly a bill to appropriate out of public funds the modest sum of $250 to purchase a memorial to Winston H. Edmunds, colored butler and later doorman at the governor's mansion in Richmond.

We do not recall that the Assembly has ever before been called up to honor a colored man. We trust, however, that in this instance the proposal will be adopted.

For a period of almost forty years Edmunds served Virginia's governors, from the gay days of Fitzhugh Lee through half of the administration of Governor Pollard. Older Virginians knew him as an extremely polite and efficient servant, with the dignity, instincts and bearing of a gentleman. Administrations changed, but Edmunds remained, being kept on the payroll even after infirmities had incapacitated him for active duty. Governors, with genuine affection for this old-time negro, reared in the atmosphere of the old South, invited him to their homes after they retired from office. State dignitaries followed his body to the grave.

The tribute to the old man's memory proposed by Senator Weaver, will strike a sympathetic chord amongst Virginians throughout the state who knew and respected Edmunds.

Tuscaloosa, Ala., News
February 21, 1938

Southern Scene

PAUL MALLON, the Washington commentator, tells us that the president, the cabinet, the Supreme Court and the senators from the anti-lynching debate had a good opportunity at the funeral of Admiral Cary Grayson to see the real Southern relationship between a distinguished Virginia family and the negro. Eight of the admiral's respected negro servants entered the church with the family, sat in the family's reserved section and departed with the family ahead of the president and dignitaries.

The scene doubtless shocked those of the North who cannot imagine any Southern treatment of the negro than that of the Simon Legare variety. We don't recall any scene precisely of this nature here in Alabama, because we're not accustomed to having presidents and cabinet members to accentuate the picture, but we could offer dozens of cases just as forceful each year. Particular at weddings do we see the respect which a Southern family of financial means holds for its negro servants, and vice versa. All of us love a wedding, but none more so than the negro, and it would be heretical to deny the negro servants the right to see the favorite sons and daughters of the family married off in proper style. This privilege also extends quite often to the sons and daughters of the family's friends and neighbors—and, back to funerals, we have seen any number of them in which the negroes of the family were among the most aggrieved of the mourners.

Those who advocate the anti-lynching bill, of course, do not understand these things and with this anti-Southern bill, they would widen the gap between the races in the South rather than make it narrow.

Man Saves Two White Youths From River

Fully Clad, John Mettiway Dives To Save Two

Portsmouth Bureau

Two young white boys owe their lives to the heroism of John Mettiway, a plasterer who lives at 1303 King St.

Jesse Sawyer, and his brother, white, who live on Fifth St., were about to enjoy their usual Monday swim at the 'Cat Hole," a section of the Elizabeth River near the foot of Columbia St. Jesse dived in first and came up yelling for help. His brother went to his aid but was soon in danger of drowning himself.

Mettiway heard their cries and plunged into the water fully clad. He broke the boys apart, pushed one to the shallow part of the notorious swimming spot, and then hauled the other to safety.

"Oh, it was nothing to make such a fuss about," Mr. Mettiway said when a Journal and Guide reporter asked him about it.

Race Relations-1938
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Alabama

Alexander City, Ala., Outlook
March 31. 1938

PROGRAM REVELLE NEGRO CHURCH; TOWN INVITED

Estelle Allen, the colored delegate sent to the Inter-denominational Inter-racial Conference at Stillman Institute, Tuskegee, last May will put on an "Echo of Stillman" program Sunday afternoon, April 3, at 4 o'clock.

This program is sponsored by the Presbyterian Woman's Auxiliary, who were instrumental in sending this delegate.

Much interest is being shown both by white and colored and it is hoped that those who can not be present will send a contribution to help send the two delegates this year, one from Rev. Nunn's church and one from the Comer church.

There will be speeches from several white people as well as the colored, and a splendid program of music is being prepared.

Grover C. Hall Is To Address Racial Parley

Advertiser

Teachers, Officials Will Open Troy Rally Thursday

TROY, ALA., June 25.—(Special)—School officials and teachers from various sections of Alabama will gather here June 30 and July 1 for a conference on race relations which is being sponsored by State Teachers College and a committee of Southern educators which was organized at Peabody College, Nashville.

Principal speakers at the conference will be Grover C. Hall, editor of the Montgomery Advertiser, who will talk on "Negro in the South" Thursday night, June 30, and J. B. Eleazer, secretary of the Southern committee of educators. Purpose of the conference will be to discuss the problem of developing constructive programs in the field of race relations.

The two-day conference will consist of addresses, reports, round-table discussions and forums on various topics related to race relations in the South. Students attending the Summer session here will join in the work of the conference along with educators and interested persons who will come here from over the State.

Among those who are expected to attend are:

Dean Zebulon Judd, A.P.I., Auburn; Dean C. R. Wood, State Teachers College, Jacksonville; Dr. Hubert Searcy, Huntingdon College, Montgomery; Miss Myrtle Brook, and M. L. Orr, Alabama College, Montevallo; Dr. H. C. Pannell, University of Alabama, Tuscaloosa; Miss Estelle Hightower, and Miss Rosa Lee Walston, A.P.I., Auburn.

Ralph W. Stonier, West Blocton; Mrs. Hubert T. Davis, attendance supervisor, Macon County; C. L. Martin and Miss Grace Huff, Andalusia; E. S. Pugh, and C. E. McNair, Union Springs; L. C. Warr, Luverne; Mrs. Emma Flowers, Mrs. W. S. Edwards, Miss Corinne Wells, and Mrs. Clara D. Helms, Ozark; Miss Eleanor Grant and Miss Ellen Sims, Bullock County high school; Miss Virginia Thomason Midway; L. D. Bynum, Miss Pearl Peacock, Miss Helen Cox, Troy; R. L. Bates, Coffee County high school; R. B. Nelson, Tallassee; C. R. Weldon, Wetumpka; W. E. Snuggs and J. O. Barnes, Dale County high school; J. E. Jernigan, Goshen, Mrs. Sam B. Young, Elba; and J. J. Moore, Prattville.

Negro-White War On Disease Asked

Telegraph

Grover C. Hall Is Speaker at Alabama Race Meeting

7-1-38

TROY, Ala., June 30 (AP)—Unity of the white and Negro races against a common enemy was proposed tonight by Grover C. Hall, editor of the Montgomery Advertiser, who said "however far apart they may be socially, it is certain that biologically, economically and spiritually they have a common interest in the better things of life."

The enemy he described as "poverty, disease, ignorance and degradation."

Macon, Ga.

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Negroes as a whole, the editor said, "are more or less amused at the white man's bugbear about 'social equality'," and he added: "That isn't what they want — they want food, clothes, decent shelter, schools, health, a feeling of security and freedom from abuse by low-down white people."

Representative public opinion in the South, especially in Alabama, was described by Hall as "gratifying and reassuring, for all the white leaders that I have consulted are conscious of the white man's obligation to the Negro, as well as the Negro's responsibility to the white man."

Selma, Ala., Times Journal
June 1, 1938

RACE PROBLEM RULED PRESSING

Education Cannot Fail To Tackle Puzzle, Eleazer Says

TROY, Ala., July 1—(AP)—A southern conference on "Education and Race Relations" was told today by R. B. Eleazer, director of the Interracial Commission, Atlanta, that "here in the South no effective system of education can neglect problems so acute, so pressing, so inescapable as those involved in our race relations."

The three-day conference opened last night at Troy State Teachers' College, with Grover C. Hall, Montgomery Advertiser editor, proposing unity of the white and negro races against a common enemy, which he described as "poverty, disease, ignorance and degredation."

"However far apart they may be socially, it is certain," Hall said, that biologically, economically and spiritually they have a common interest in the better things of life."

More than 150 representatives of six Alabama colleges, county and city superintendents of education and classroom teachers, including summer students at Troy College are participating in the conference.

Reports on educational projects designed "to prepare the future citizens of Alabama to find constructive methods of facing our biracial problems" are to be given. The conference will discuss methods of studying race relations and the negro in the white schools and colleges of Alabama.

Final sessions of the conference tomorrow will be devoted to compiling reports and making recommendations. Among those who are to present papers or speak on related topics are: Miss Myrtle Brook, professor of Sociology, Alabama College, Montevallo; Dean Zebulon Judd, Alabama Polytechnic Institute, Auburn; Dr. Irvin Hamner, State Teachers College, Troy; B. B. Nelson, city superintendent, Tallassee; Estelle Hightower and Miss Roaslee Walston, A. P. I., Auburn; Miss Grace Huff, Andalusia; R. S. Lambert, State Department of Education, Montgomery; Professor Auxford Sartin and Gould Beech, State Teachers College, Troy, and Ralph Stonier, West Blocton.

Nashville, Tenn. Banner
July 1, 1938

United Race Front Urged by Editor

Troy, Ala., July 1—(AP)—A united front of the white and Negro races against the common enemies of poverty, disease, ignorance, and degredation was urged today by Grover C. Hall, editor of the Montgomery Advertiser.

Hall, addressing a conference at Troy State Teachers College on "Race and Education" said Negroes were "more or less amused at the white man's bugabear about 'social equality.'" He said members of the Negro race did not want this "social equality," but rather wanted "food, clothes, decent shelter, schools, health, and a feeling of freedom and security from abuse by low-down white people."

Hall described representative public opinion in the South on the race question as "reassuring and gratifying."

Birmingham, Ala. News
June 30, 1938

Troy's Conference On Education And Race Relations

At the Conference on Education and Race Relations at Troy State Teachers College tomorrow, Judge Grover C. Hall, editor of *The Montgomery Advertiser*, will be the principal speaker. This is an occasion which brings devoted and earnest Southern leaders together for a discussion of ways and means of promoting the common welfare of both races in this section, to the end that they may live and work together in greater security and happiness.

The conference is fortunate in having Judge Hall to lead the discussion. He is a famous friend of the Negro race. He is respected and trusted by white people and colored people alike. Negro leaders in Alabama have often turned to Judge Hall for aid and counsel, and always he has responded to their calls upon him. Throughout his long connection with *The Montgomery Advertiser*, he has devoted much time and thought, both on his editorial page and in outside activities, to the betterment of Negro welfare and the improvement of race relations. Year after year he has written frequently on the theme that since the two races live side by side in the South, they have a common destiny, that what helps one race helps the other, and that the two together must build the civilization of this section and share the responsibility for its economic and social advancement.

In his address at Troy Judge Hall will have as his central theme the basic responsibility of Southern whites to Southern blacks, and of blacks to whites. As one who is accustomed to facing facts frankly, he may be expected to touch on the derelictions of each race in meeting its responsibility as well as on the constructive efforts of each in the field of race relations.

Of course, the responsibility for sincere and helpful cooperation in all things for the common good is the same upon both races. The least that they can do is to be cooperative and friendly toward each other, to strive for better understanding and to recognize that the two races must place a great dependence upon each other.

The basic responsibility of the white people, however, is the greater, simply because the Negroes stand in greater need of help and are less able to help themselves. And the essence of the need in meeting this responsibility resting upon the white race is a greater solicitude for the welfare and comfort of the colored people.

The need for this solicitude extends to all the obligations of society, acting through government, for the betterment of conditions among Negroes by improving their educational opportunities, their economic opportunities, their political status and their health as a group. It extends also to the thoughtfulness which the individual white Southerner should have for the welfare and comfort of Negroes as individuals.

Perhaps in no other way can the common interests of the two races be better illustrated than in the field of public health. It is obvious that the health of one race will be affected by the health of the other, since they live side by side, and since disease draws no

color line. If health conditions among Negroes are bad, it will inevitably be reflected in health conditions among white people. Because of their less favorable living conditions, Negro health is poorer than that of the white race. But we all know that health conditions among the white people of the South on the whole are not so good as they should be. One race cannot enjoy the best of public health while another race, living side by side with it, is a prey to diseases because of inadequate sanitation facilities, ignorance of hygiene, poverty and poor living standards.

Pure self-interest alone, therefore, should make the white people of the South solicitous of the health of Negroes. As health conditions among Negroes improve, the public health of the South as a whole will grow better. It is not enough, however, to seek to improve Negro health through governmental health measures alone. Since the economic factor enters largely into health conditions among any people, the improved health of Negroes must depend in great measure on their economic welfare.

Though the links between the two races and their interdependence are not so sharply drawn in some other fields as in that of public health, the same considerations apply broadly to the welfare of both races in general.

It is good to have such conferences on race relations as the one at Troy. It is important that thoughtful leaders of each race study their common problems and discuss them in this way. For a long time the subject of race relations has been receiving attention in the South, mostly, perhaps, in a quiet way. In recent years the subject has been brought more into the open. Progress has been made already in improving interracial relations, but much room for advancement remains.

Birmingham, Ala., Age-Herald
July 12, 1938

THIS MORNING

by JOHN TEMPLE GRAVES, II

However far apart they may be on some things, Grover Hall told the recent conference on race and education at Troy State Teachers College, the white and Negro races in the South "have a common interest in the better things of life." The point was never more timely or well-taken, it seems to us. The white and black races here have simply got to get along with each other. They live in the same land, they are bound by the same economy and geography, they depend upon each other in a million measures, and in the long run neither is going to prosper in the South unless the other does. With this region being drawn closer together every day by its increase of mutual problems and promises, the two races here must be included in the draw if anything is to be realized or solved.

* * *

The (Columbia) State gives hearty second to a proposal that it be no longer good form in the South, even among politicians, to say "nigger." Amen and amen! Lots of us were raised to think the saying of it a sign of illiteracy, anyhow. But now comes Editor Robert Durr, of The (Negro) Birmingham Weekly Review, suggesting politely that some of his white friends might do a little better job of pronouncing "Negro." Instead of pronouncing it "knee-grow," as they should, he thinks, they tend to pronounce it "Nig-ru" or "Nig-ra" or "Nig-rer."

Grove Hill Ala., Democrat
July 7, 1938

NEGROES AND WHITES IN OUR ALABAMA

Troy, Ala., July 2.—The conference on "education and race," in session at the Troy State Teachers College, concluded today that "basically Alabama's problems do not concern either race exclusively."

"The problems of disease, poverty and ignorance for which we are seeking remedies concern the entire population," the final conference report said.

"A constructive approach to these problems on the part of the state's white leadership will recognize the fact that the welfare of the majority race is inextricably bound to the welfare of the negro pouplation."

The conference, one of a series sponsored at various colleges in the South by the Southern committee on education and race, drew representatives from six Alabama colleges, 150 classroom teachers, and school officials from various sections of the state.

A recommendation that education in Alabama "continue to recognize the bi-racial situation in the state" and develop methods of presenting factual materials on the subject was included in the conference report. The recommendation embraced a suggestion that "materials and information be made available to curriculum study in the various counties for developing units of study in the various schools."

It was pointed out several schools already had developed such units and that the methods and materials should be made available to other teachers in the state who are interested in the subject.

The report emphasized the principle that "on this subject as on all others, the school's function should not be to teach opinions, but to present facts on which students may form sound judgments."—Press Dispatch.

The negro in the South—in Alabama—is the white man's untapped black gold mine. Make him healthy, make him proud, introduce him to the pleasures and ways of civilization give him better houses to live in, pay him better, give him good schools, and scorn those that affront and insult him needlessly, and the negro will work his fingers off for himself and his white neighbor. Moreover, the negro will enhance the wealth of all white people.

The American negro instinctively loves the South and the Southern white people. His grievances are superficial. Extend him a friendly hand, convince him that you are on his side and will defend his rights as a human being, give him a fair chance to make a living wage, and the negro—of the better sort—will sink or swim with Southern whites.

The Southern negro is not interested in social privilege—he wouldn't be comfortable in the living room of a white man, and social recognition has no relation to his heart's desire. He is ready and willing to live in his appointed place, provided that appointed place is sanitary, healthful, inviting and decent. We are thinking now of the sensible, middle class negro, and not of the outlaw, stupid negro.

Negroes need and deserve better school houses, they need and deserve better play ground facilities for their young in our cities, and we whites are not civilized as we like to think if we do not grant these modest demands.

Race Relations-1938
Meetings, Conferences, etc.

Alabama

2 Races Urged To Join Against A Common Foe

Hall Opens Conference At Troy On 'Race And Education'

TROY, ALA., June 30.—(AP)—Unity of the white and negro races against a common enemy was proposed tonight by Grover C. Hall, editor of The Montgomery Advertiser, who said "however far apart they may be socially, it is certain that biologically, economically and spiritually they have a common interest ir the better things of life."

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Representative public opinion in the South, especially in Alabama, was described by Hall as "gratifying and reassuring, for all the white leaders that I have consulted are conscious of the white man's obligation to the negro, as well as the negro's responsibility to the white man."

The editor told the conference group the American negro could not buy life insurance in any old-line company, because he was not a good risk.

"Venereal disease, tuberculosis, and malnutrition, all deeply aggravated by ignorance and poverty, deprive 12,000,000 human beings of the privilege of buying grade-A protection for themselves and their dependents," Hall said.

A symposium of opinion by Southerners on the race question was read by the editor. Dr. Frederick D. Patterson, leading negro educator who is president of Tuskegee Institute, world's largest institution of higher learning for negroes, was quoted as follows:

"Either I am rapidly becoming soft, or which is less probable, increasing in wisdom, for I can't seem to muster the steam of past years on the race question. I am neither satisfied nor resigned and I hope far from either, but to some extent I am beginning to view some of the negro's problems in the South as human problems. I write this because problems of lack of privilege and oppression are in no sense peculiar to the negro but are to be found, not as flagrantly perhaps, but surely to be found also among the whites themselves. This being the case, one important point would be an approach that simply looks for an improvement in the social and economic condition of the Southern people. In this regard neither whites nor negroes are doing all they should for health, for education and in general for making available to all classes of society, regardless of race, those facilities for normal living to which the American people have repeatedly committed themselves. . . ."

Troy, Ala., Messenger
August 2, 1938

UNDERSTANDING THE NEGRO.

Prompted by the address of Grover C. Hall, editor of The Montgomery Advertiser, before the recent race relations conference at Troy State Teachers College, M. L. Beck of Glenwood, Alabama, pens to the Troy Messenger a highly interesting letter filled with observations on the negro and anecdotes about him.

Mr. Beck is worthy of an attentive audience when he says that "negroes have sentiment as well as ingenuity," that they are "faithful and loyal," that they "are necessary to the economic structure of the South," and that "they are law-breakers only as they are taught by unworthy whites."

Even more interesting, however, is when he reminisces and observes that "the young negroes of today no doubt have drifted far from the superstitions of the old ones when I was a boy."

"Perhaps," he adds, "they do not know that a wagon with a corpse in it sounds like a load of seed cotton—that a hot wave we meet sometimes is the passing of a spirit—that ringing in the ears is a sign that someone has just died—that a dog stretched out and rolling over in the presence of a group of people is measuring off a grave for someone who is to die soon—that it is bad luck to met a corpse conveyed along the road, unless you turn around and look over your left shoulder."

Mr. Beck then goes on to say that "one of the signs that I remember works at least 50 per cent true."

"When I used to fish at night with negro boys on my father's plantation, we would have 25 to 50 hooks stuck out on the banks up and down the river. After the hooks were set we would gather around our campfire and wait for them to 'get on.' When an owl would hoot out across the swamp, a negro boy would shout 'we got one,' grab a torch and put out around the hooks, and believe it or not, the owl sign was more often right than wrong."

When Mr. Beck says that "when a negro is properly encouraged and honestly treated, he will not longer be a liability, but a distinct asset," one is inclined to feel that he speaks with the utmost sincerity. It is a shame that more of us cannot approach the negro with the human understanding that Mr. Beck displays, recognizing his foibles and yet appreciating his poetry. The South, both black and white, would be better off.

Macon, Ga., Telegraph
August 29, 1938

Disease Is Not Racial

In July a hundred and fifty white people interested in education and race questions met in Alabama to study the problems of ignorance, poverty and disease. Reports indicate that they agreed that these blights on civilization are not monopolized by any race or creed. The entire population is afflicted with them, and it behooves the high and low to find remedies.

Ignorance is a heritage of the human race, and from it develops poverty and then disease. It is usually believed that unsanitary conditions in the slums of the towns and cities should give government most concern, but the hamlets out in the country areas can and do develop deadly diseases. The human system casts off refuse that creates typhoid germs, and the hook worm, and these in the country as well as in town find their way back into the human bloodstream, causing hopeless disease, unless medical science can and does find a remedy. In some of the country schools of Georgia during the past two years inspection by the public health service has revealed as high as eighty or ninety per cent of infestation. These eighty or ninety children out of each hundred in the schools were thus diseased by human sewage. These figures came from schools attended exclusively by white children. The conditions are no better in Negro schools. How can they be?

T. M. Campbell, United States Department of Agriculture field agent from Tuskeegee Institute, comments on the situation as follows:

> Our region has no corner on poverty and breadlines, though we have more than our share. Much that is heartbreaking can be found in the South, much that is tragic. On the contrary, a lifetime can be spent in cataloguing much that is fine, much that is hopeful, much that is beautiful. The number of people of good-will in the South, both Negro and white, is growing.

The commentator thus quoted is speaking from the Negro viewpoint, but what he says has also the endorsement of the best thinking white people. Ignorance is the parent of poverty and of disease, regardless of race or creed.

Andalusia, Ala., News
September 29, 1938

INTER-RACIAL MEETING—

The Inter-racial meeting of the Baptist Missionary Society had a large attendance last Monday. The program was opened with a song, "O Zion Haste Prayer for World Peace," by Mr. Hayne.

Devotional by Cora Howard, her subject, "Being A Christian."

Prayer by Mrs. Kilpatrick.

Song, spiritual. "In My Heart."

Solo by Mertie Belle Martin, "Jerusalem."

Talk on "Crime" by Allen Cook.

Prayer by Mrs. T. A. Patrick.

* * *

Miss Willie Oates Kendall has returned home after visiting her nephew in New Orleans.

Birmingham, Ala., Age-Herald
November 2, 1938

PASTOR ADDRESSES COMMUNITY GROUP

An address on the cultural contributions and the present-day needs of the Negro in the South was delivered Tuesday night by Dr. Henry M. Edmonds, pastor of the Independent Presbyterian Church, at a community forum in Glen Iris School.

Pointing to the great numbers of Negroes who live in the South, Dr. Edmonds stressed the need of creating greater opportunities for their economic and educational advancement.

Dr. Edmonds recommended the following:

1. Give the Negro a chance economically.
2. Give him an increasing share in politics.
3. Treat him like a human being.
4. Share the Christian religion with him.

Dr. Edmonds was introduced by U. S. Commissioner Louise O. Charlton, chairman of the Tuesday night forum, who explained that the problem of improving race relations in the South is to be one of the topics discussed at the Southern Conference for Human Welfare when it meets here Nov. 20-23.

Commissioner Charlton discussed briefly the announcement that Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt will attend the November conference and urged public attendance at an address which Mrs. Roosevelt will deliver at the Municipal Auditorium the night of Nov. 22.

The next community forum at Glen Iris School, it was announced, will be held the night of Nov. 29, with Dr. Herman Clarence Nixon as speaker.

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The commentator thus quoted is speaking from the Negro viewpoint, but what he says has also the endorsement of the best thinking white people. Ignorance is the parent of poverty and of disease, regardless of race or creed.

Birmingham Ala. Age-Herald
October 25, 1938

RACE RELATIONS LEADERS PICKED

Cochairmen For Parley On Human Welfare Are Announced

Dr. F. D. Patterson, president of Tuskegee Institute, and Francis P. Miller, of Washington, D. C., president of the Southern Policy Association, Monday were announced as cochairmen of the race relations committee of the Southern Conference for Human Welfare. The conference is to meet in Birmingham Nov. 20-23. Harry Denman, widely-known church official, will lead the floor discussion on race relations.

The Southern Conference for Human Welfare, heralded as "The South's Answer" to the recent National Emergency Council report, on Southern economic conditions, was called immediately after release of the report.

The race relations committee will be one of 12 groups holding panel discussions at the sessions here on principal economic and social ills of the South. Outstanding authorities on the topics to be discussed are being named to head the panels. Gov. Bibb Graves will be chairman of the conference committee on freight rate differentials. Dr. W. T. Couch, director of the University of North Carolina Press, will be chairman of the committee on labor relations and unemployment. The important committee on farm tenancy will be headed by Dr. Arthur Raper, of Agnes Scott College, Atlanta, Ga. Other chairmen will be announced for the committees on prison reform, suffrage, constitutional rights, public health, education, housing, women and children in industry and youth problems.

The purpose of the conference here, according to Judge Louise O. Charlton, general chairman, is to map out a Southwide program for solution of the economic and social ills outlined in the National Emergency Council report. The conference is being established as a permanent organization to promote cooperation of the 13 Southern states in solving these problems.

RACE RELATIONS- 1938
MEETINGS, CONFERENCES, ETC.

AMERICAN CONGRESS FOR PEACE

Leaders Of Race Endorse Peace Parley

Defender

2-26-38

Chicago

WASHINGTON, Dec. 23—Prominent leaders of organizations of the Race are urging participation in the American Congress for Peace and Democracy, to be held here January 6. 7 and 8 by all minority groups for whom "America must be a safe and happy place for every man" if this nation is to strengthen its democracy and maintain peace.

Rev. William Lloyd Imes, of St. James Presbyterian church, New York, said in urging support for the Congress:

"As a member of the largest minority group in our American life I am glad to commend the service which the American Congress for Peace and Democracy is endeavoring to offer."

The Congress has been endorsed by leaders of the National Negro Congress including John P. Davis, secretary, Thyra Edwards, and Dr. Max Yergan, vice presidents, and Edward E. Strong, secretary of the Southern Negro Youth Congress.

The Independent Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks of the World endorsed the American Congress at their convention in Baltimore late last summer.

Walter White, secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, spoke at an American Congress for Peace and Democracy dinner in New York on December 14.

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California

Race Relations Body Named in California

Call 2-4-38 Kansas City, Kans.

SACRAMENTO, Cal. — (ANP) — A 14-member commission, representative of almost as many races and including two Negroes, Fred Roberts and Hugh E. Macbeth, has been appointed by Gov. Merriam to foster racial amity in California.

This commission is the outgrowth of San Diego's Race Relations society which for 12 years has paved the way in that field. Gov. Merriam said this society had shown the "extremely beneficial results" of a program to foster better race relations in a community, and believed such a statewide step necessary because of the large number of diffrent races in California.

Each yar the governor plans to establish, by proclamation, a "better Race Relations Day." The commission, which will serve without compensation, is to render a written report of its activities to the governor not later than Dec. 30 of each year.

Hugh Macbeth on Race Commission

Afro-American

SACRAMENTO, Calif. — Hugh E. Macbeth, former Baltimorean, was one of the fourteen California residents appointed by Governor Merriam, last week, on a commission to foster racial amity in the State.

Baltimore, Md.

Suggests Two Way Approach to Race Relations

BREA, CALIF., Nov. 10—(ANP)—Ruby Berkley Goodwin, lecturer and writer, was presented Sunday at the Brea Christian church, as the third speaker in a series of Sunday evening educational studies. Mrs. Goodwin followed Judge Kenneth Morrison who spoke on the preceding Sunday on "The Causes and Cures of Juvenile Delinquency." The final speaker in the series to follow Mrs. Goodwin will be Prof. L. O. Culp, head of the department of commerce at Fullerton Junior College and president of the California Business College

Brea, Calif. 11-13-38

Racial Conflict A Root Of War, Dr. Haynes Tells International Goodwill Congress At Meeting

Los Angeles 12-3-38

SAN FRANCISCO, Calif.—"So long as the dominant race denies the basic rights to the weaker racial minorities so long will there be wars and rumors of war," stated Dr. George E. Haynes, executive secretary, Department of Race Relations of the Federal Council of Churches, in addressing the International Goodwill Congress during the sessions at the Palace Hotel last week. This four-day Congress was the twenty-third annual meeting of the World Alliance for International Friendship Through the Churches in cooperation with the Church Peace Union and the San Francisco Peace Council.

Dr. Haynes cited some of the imperialistic practices of conquest by force, the opinions of scholars in the biological and psychological fields on the question of racial differences and the fallacy of the theory of racial superiority. He gave examples where nations have conquered territory of weaker peoples used their conquests to bolster up their prestige and as proof of their superiority and the inferiority of the underdogs." He discussed the fallacy of the belief of might and power over weaker peoples and traced the events which caused the doctrine of white superiority to intensify race conflict now facing the modern age.

"In India, British and Indian leaders are almost deadlocked," continued Dr. Haynes. "South Africa is seething with conflict between black and brown natives and white Europeans. In northeast Africa, Italians are holding conquered Ethiopian lands against guerilla warfare while their Grand Council has issued an edict against marriage between Italians and Semitic and other so-called 'non-Aryan' races.

"The Japanese onslaughts in China are an applicatio nof western power politics under the doctrine of divine origin and destiny of the Japanese race. In Europe, Germans and Poles are baiting Jews and Russian Slavs are arming to meet Teutons. West Indian Negroes have recently rioted against their white overlords. In the United States the dispossessed Indian still broods about his lost lands and disrupted culture, and the Negro-white interracial struggle changes front but continues from decade to decade.

"Advantages obtained by the use of violence on the part of stronger white racial groups have been cited as proof of the inherent superior capacity of the conquerors and the inherent inferiority of the exploited 'lesser breeds.' Mussolini is now leading the Italians as they carry Roman civilization' to the Ethiopians; and Germany wants her African colonies back to give the blacks more 'kultur.'

"Our problem, then, is greater than the effects from the older ideas of race. It embraces the subjective beliefs and folkways of superiority, and the fears and attitudes that have grown up around these folkways and beliefs. The term, 'racialism,' a powerful social myth, is the best name for it.

Question of Action

"In the present tension and racial conflict the great question of ACTION faces the western white world. What should be done about racialism and world peace"?

In treating this question the speaker said that true facts of science about race should be taught everywhere, to young and old; that much of the old history and old philosophies about racial differences will have to be re-written by scholars and popular authors whose attitude toward races is not poisoned by the myth of racial superiority; that leaders should foster democratic organization in all areas of community life; that the circles in our schools, churches, industrial and community life should be wide enough to include all racial stocks and with their full participation; and that the differences of groups enrich the whole.

In this the churches has the large responsibility of squaring itself with the message of the churches of the World from the Oxford Conference in 1937, that "against racial pride or race antagonism the Church must set its face implacably as rebellion against God....that certain principles Christians everywhere should seek to have incorporated in the sentiments and public policies of their nations and communities" included in which is "the necessity of such economic and social change as shall open the way to full opoportunity for persons of all races."

The sessions of the Congress covered various phases of the question of world peace and the responsibility of the churches in their programs of education for peace and international friendship. Eminent speakers on world problems participated in round-table, panel and open discussion. These speakers occupied pulpits of the principal churches of the city and surrounding area on Sunday and during the week were at the service of colleges, schools and service clubs.

The Congress closed with a significant Armistice Day service.

Kansas City, Kans.

Race Relations—1938.
Meetings, Conferences, etc.

Central Planning Committee of Georgia

Purpose To Improve Race Condition; In Macon Meet, May 17

Pres. B. F. Hubert, Of Savannah, Elected Chairman Of Group Consisting Of Over Hundred Leaders Throughout State

COMMITTEE WILL SPEAK FOR RACE

By A STAFF CORRESPONDENT

At the call of President B. F. Hubert of Georgia State college, Savannah, about sixty persons in positions of leadership and influence from all sections of the state met at Columbus Wednesday and formed a Central Planning Committee to speak for the race in Georgia.

In opening the meeting promptly at noon, in auditorium at Spencer High school, the chairman explained the purpose and object of the call, pointing out the need of a central group to act for the general advancement of the race. He also expressed the need for "creating the right sentiment" in the state. Several other persons present from various walks of life also made talks, the theme of which was the necessity of devising means for raising the economic condition of the masses in the state.

4-12-38

President Hubert was elected chairman and Miss Thelma Banks of Americus secretary.

A list of 122 persons were elected as members of the committee, which is to meet in Macon on May 17 for the purpose of deciding on the definite objectives and the means for obtaining them.

Those elected to membership are:

STATE CENTRAL PLANNING COMMITTEE OF GEORGIA

Albany
Dr. J. W. Holley, S. M. Parks, Mrs. Hattie Reeves.

Americus
E. J. Granberry, S. J. Hill, E. Stallworth.

Athens
Aaron Brown, R. B. Harris.

Atlanta
J. A. Batts, J. B. Blayton, R. W. Bullock, W. R. Chivers, Dr. R. E. Clement, Dr. A. B. Cooper, Rev. D. D. Crawford, M. S. Davage, J. W. Dobbs, Dr. Georgia Dwelle, Bishop W. A. Fountain, C. C. Hart, B. T. Harvey, J. H. Hanley, T. W. Holmes, Rev. Hubert, Mrs. Agnes Jones, Dr. J. W. E. Linder, E. M. Martin, R. E. Pharrow, Mrs. Clara Pitts, H. W. Pussell, C. A. Scott, Jesse O. Thomas, A. T. Walden, S. W. Walker, Mrs. Georgia Washburn, J. L. Wheeler, Miss Helen A. Whiting.

Augusta
Dr. J. C. Carter, Dean Lawrence Harper, W. S. Hornsby, W. H. Mays, Rev. L. A. Pinkston, Harold M. Thompson, J. W. Wallace.

Bainbridge
Dr. J. H. Griffin, Henry Philyaw, Miss Lillian Williams.

Brunswick
Wesley Myers, C. V. Troup.

Columbus
Dr. R. H. Cobb, F. R. Lampkin, J. J. Lewis, Mrs. Lizzie Lunceford, B. T. Slater.

Cuthbert
F. H. Henderson.

Dublin
S. H. Dudley.

Forsyth
Dr. W. F. Boddie, W. M. Hubbard.

Fort Valley
H. A. Hunt, Mrs. H. A. Hunt, Alva Tabor.

Greenville
Joseph Lovejoy, F. R. Spencer.

Griffin
Dr. B. H. Atkinson, L. S. Molettette.

Macon
H. S. Bynes, F. J. Hutchinson, S. H. Lee, Rev. D. L. T. Robinson, Miss Mamie Singleton, Dr. R. S. Smith, Mrs. J. S. Williams, C. L. Cooper.

McRae
C. C. Spaulding.

Milledgeville
C. O. Brown.

Millen
W. E. Brown, Mrs. Jency M. Reeves.

Moultrie
Rev. R. C. Crouch, V. H. Harris

Rome
A. Atwater.

Sandersville
T. L. Elder

Savannah
Mrs. M. L. Ayers, Dr. H. M. Collier, Miss A. B. Dixon, Toland Edwards, J. H. Gadson, A. H. Gordon, Dr. W. H. Harris, W. H. Hopkins, B. F. Hubert, Alexander Hurse, So. C. Johnson, Mrs. M. H. Jones, S. A. Jones, J. G. Lemon, John McGockton, Mrs. O. H. McIver, William McKelvey, Dr. Moody, L. M. Pollard, W. S. Scott, F. M. Staley, P. H. Stone, L. B. Toomer, Miss Camilla Weems, Mrs. Georgia S. Williams.

Statesboro
Mrs. Julia P. Bryant.

Thomasville
Dr. M. L. Walton.

Thomson
L. A. Gay.

Union Point
Miles Hackney, Clifford Tapley.

Valdosta
O. M. Hudson, Rev. J. L. Lomax

Vidalia
J. D. Dixon.

Washington
Dan Wilkinson.

ask about the following—FAR
Dixie
Oscar Thomas.

Atlanta
Bishop J. S. Flipper, Forrester B. Washington, Rev. John C. Wright, B. J. Davis, W. H. Aiken, A. W. Bryan, Dr. Willis J. King.

MACHINERY SET UP FOR REAL WORK

By A STAFF REPRESENTATIVE

MACON, Ga.—(SNS)—Meeting for the first time since its preliminary meeting at Columbus last April, the Central State Planning Committee assembled here Tuesday to complete organization and set in motion the machinery to bring about the objective of improving the general condition of the race in Georgia. Approximately 120 men and women in positions of leadership in various walks of life from every section of the state attended the meeting which was held at Steward Avenue M. E. church at ten o'clock.

In opening the session Chairman B. F. Hubert of Savannah made an appeal for cooperation and urged those present to "recognize merit where it was found." A general but enthusiastic discussion followed the opening remarks of the chairman.

Back page 5-18-38

After the general discussion eleven commissions were appointed and approved by the body to make a study and bring to the next meeting recommendations which will be held also at Macon in early October. The commissions formed, each of which is to contain nine members are:

Health, Dr. J. W. E. Linder, chairman, Atlanta; Education, President R. E. Clement, chairman, Atlanta; Agriculture, P. H. Stone, chairman, Savannah; Civic Rights, J. W. Dobbs, chairman, Atlanta; Employment, R. B. Harris, chairman, Athens; Religion, Dr. D. D. Crawford, chairman, Atlanta; Housing and Home Ownership, W. H. Aiken, chairman, Atlanta; Business, W. S. Hornsby, chairman, Augusta; Youth Problems, R. W. Bullock, chairman, Atlanta; Research and Publicity, Prof. A. H. Gordon, chairman, Savannah; Crime, President Forrester B. Washington, chairman, Atlanta.

Also a vice chairman, treasurer and assistant secretary were elected. The officers of the committee now are:

President B. F. Hubert, Georgia State Industrial College, Savannah, chairman; J. W. Dobbs, Atlanta, Grand Master Masons, vice chairman; Miss Thelma Banks, Americus, secretary; Miss Josephine France, Savannah, assistant secretary; Prof. J. B. Blayton, Atlanta, treasurer.

The officers and the chairmen of the commissions comprise the executive committee.

At the close of the meeting the vice chairman who did most of the presiding, presented each person present to the group. Dr. D. D. Crawford, executive secretary of the Baptist of the state, made timely remarks in which he expressed great hope for the success of the committee in its endeavor.

It is expected at the October meeting the committee will approve certain requests to make of the state administration to improve the status of the race in the state.

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Florida

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Jacksonville, Fla., Times-Union
May 8, 1938

Inter-Racial Committee of Woman's Club Will Have Luncheon Program

The Inter-racial committee of the Woman's Club will give on Wednesday the last program of its participation in the splendid features put on by the civic department this year, which Mrs. Harry Peyton has so successfully conducted. This program will be offered at the regular Wednesday 1 o'clock luncheon, and Mrs. Charles Hawkins, chairman of the inter-racial committee, has secured Mrs. E. B. White as her speaker.

Mrs. White has had a broad range of experience in inter-racial problems, being chairman of that committee for the Young Woman's Christian Association, and she also is State chairman of the "Status of Women" of the Methodist Church. Her observations on youth will be very valuable also, as for several years she has taught the Christian Adventure Camp at the Boy Scout's camp of the city.

Mrs. Malcolm Lockhart, as co-chairman, will present Mrs. White to the members. Her subject will be, "Inter-Racial Problems in the South."

After Mrs. White's address, a chorus of voices from Edward Waters College will occupy the stage of the auditorium, and will sing negro spirituals. Their selections will include an anthem by James Weldon Johnson, of Jacksonville, "Climbing Jacob's Ladder," and "Sing Low Sweet Chariot".

Those who have heard the rich musical voices of this chorus will appreciate what a treat the members have in store for them next Wednesday.

Members are requested to send in their reservations for this luncheon by 4 o'clock Tuesday afternoon, as no doubt there will be a large attendance.

St. Petersburg, Fla., Times
June 17, 1938

INTER-RACIAL PARLEY SLATED THIS MORNING

A delegation from the inter-racial committee will confer with City Manager Glenn V. Leland at 9:30 this morning on the matter of police interference with a party of negro picnickers at Shore Acres last Thursday. Police dispersed the picnickers after they had received complaints from people living in the Shore Acres area.

The city manager explained after the incident that he had given verbal permission for the picnic, but understood it would be only a small gathering. The picnickers are said to have numbered several hundred.

The delegation to confer with Leland this morning will include W. G. Coxhead, secretary of the Y. M. C. A.; Dr. J. A. McClure and Mrs N[illegible] B. Brophy.

St. Petersburg, Fla., Times
September 25, 1938

NEGRO PROBLEMS TO BE DISCUSSED

Local branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People will meet this afternoon at 4 o'clock at the Elks' rest, Second avenue south, it was announced yesterday.

This will be the first meeting of the season for white people and negroes who are interested in bettering the educational, economic and civic conditions of negroes.

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General

Interracial Secretary Says Whites and Blacks Afraid of Each Other In United States

Says Ancient Statutes Such as Jim Crow and Disfranchisement Will Grow Into Disuse

Believes In Unity of Human Race

By JAMES H. BOYKIN

ATLANTA, Ga.—(ANP)—The Negro is afraid of the white man and the white man is afraid of the Negro, R. B. Eleazer, secretary of the executive committee of the Commission on Interracial Cooperation, said in an interview here Monday.

In the history of all slave-holding nations, Mr. Eleazer continued, the slave holder was always afraid to give the slave a chance, afraid that the slave would rise up and seize political and social control. Such a condition exists in the United States today.

Sentiment against Jim Crow law will have to grow gradually, he believes, but the ancient statutes will eventually pass into disuse. Legislation to outlaw Jim Crow laws would merely result in reaction, the executive declared, then added:

"We have laws in the United States constitution against segregation and Jim Crow alw, but there is no way to enforce them in Georgia."

Discussing the equality of salaries between Negro and white teachers, Mr. Eleazer said that a white college head in Alabama told him "that could not happen in Alabama now," and how the state has passed legislation to prohibit inequality in teachers' salaries.

When he went to a Negro high school principal and asked whether or not his salary scale was based on the new law, the principal showed the secretary his scale and said:

"They said that was 'all that was left; take it or do the next best thing.'"

Believes in One Race

Mr. Eleazer has just sent out letters to 2300 high school principals, offering them material for use in their schools. From high schools in every state in the South where race relations courses have been introduced he said:

"I have filed away here some thousands of papers, written by white people for no purpose except that I have to throw them away."

Two hundred seventy-two colleges are using materials on race relations, and 62 colleges offer 64 specific courses, Mr. Eleazer said I conferred with the secretary for two hours, and everything he touched upon concerned Negro history and cultural. In an unsolicited expression, he declared his belief in the unity of mankind everywhere.

"I believe in the unity of the human race everywhere," Mr. Eleazer said; "that every individual is capable of infinite good and infinite evil, and that every one should be given an opportunity.

"Education of the academic sort doesn't help very much," he said of education in the development of a letter attitude toward Negroes, and continued, "what we need is education in the fundamental principles of getting along. The major value of education is preparation of people to get along together harmoniously, helpfully and therefore happily."

Race Attitude Changed

Mr. Eleazer is very enthusiastic over his work; he showed this reporter a scrap book made by high school students in which many of them expressed a changed attitude toward Negroes after studying Negro history.

Wrote one girl of Clinton, Miss.:

"My study of race relations has entirely changed my opinion of the Negro race. I now realize how badly the white race has been treating the Negro though we know we could not get along without him. Here in the South, where there are so many Negroes, I think all our schools should have race relations programs so as to prepare the pupils to do something about this problem."

Another girl, also of Clinton wrote:

"My viewpoint has been broadened through this study. I knew our Negroes had poor conditions in their schools, but I did not realize just how bad they were until we had this study. I think every student should learn about these conditions, because the children of today will be the citizens of tomorrow, and then it wil be our problem."

A sixteen-year-old girl had this to say:

"My viewpoint has been broadened a great deal in our study of race relations. I have learned the Negro has played and is still playing an active part in the development of our nation. It was a very interesting subject and one which every high school student should study."

The Commission on Interracial Cooperation has local committees in many towns in the South, Mr Eleazer said, then added quickly "and they get things done!"

PREDICT EVENTUAL PASSING OF UNJUST LAWS AND NEEDLESS DISCRIMINATION TOWARD THE MINORITY RACIAL GROUP

ATLANTA, Ga., Oct. 3.—(A N P) The Negro is afraid of the white man and the white man is afraid of the Negro, Secretary R. B. Eleazer, secretary of the executive committee of the Commission on Interracial Cooperation, said in an interview here today.

In the history of all slave-holding nations, Mr. Eleazer continued, the slave holder was always afraid to give the slave a chance, afraid that the slave would rise up some day and sieze political and social control. Such a condition exists in the United States today.

Sentiment against Jim Crow law will have to grow gradually, he believes, but the ancient statutes will eventually pass into disuse. Legislation to outlaw Jim Crow laws would merely result in reaction, the executive declared, then added:

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"They said that was 'all that was left; take it or do the next best thing.'"

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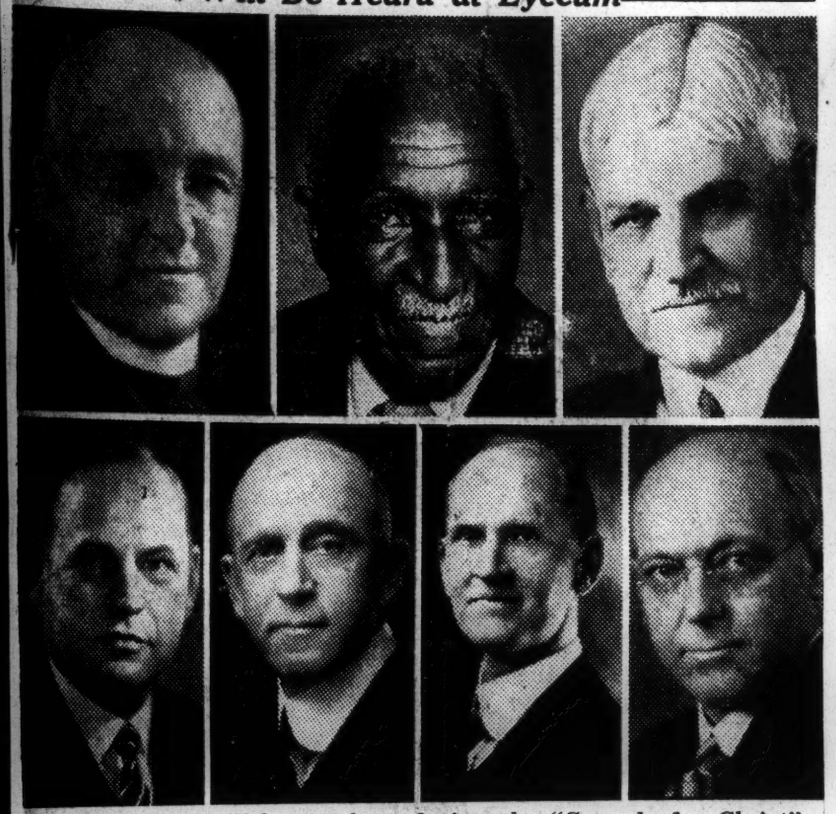
General

Minneapolis, Minn., Eve. Tribune
SATURDAY, MARCH 26, 1938

LENTEN CRUSADE SPEAKERS

Will Be Heard at Lyceum



These men will be speakers during the "Crusade for Christ" series of meetings to be held April 4 to 8 in the Lyceum theater. Top row, left to right, are Dr. Chester B. Emerson, Cleveland, Ohio; Dr. George Washington Carver, Tuskegee, Ala., and Bishop Edwin H. Hughes, Washington. Bottom row, same order, are Dr. Charles W. Brashares, Ann Arbor, Mich.; Dr. Gaius Glenn Atkins, Auburn, N. Y.; Dr. Fred W. Kerr, Montreal, Can., and Professor Glenn Clark of Macalester college, St. Paul

They Stressed Interracial Principles

Daily Word 9-29-31

Daily Word 9-29-31

This interracial group is a "Y" team that has just completed a summer tour of YMCA's of the North and West for the purpose of stressing the importance of making the YMCA truly interracial in practice as well as profession. It was part of a build-up prior to the national conference of colored YMCA's which is to be held on the Howard University campus, Washington, D. C., for three days beginning Nov. 4. Pictured (left to right) are Carlton Lee, (U. S.); Miss Sylvianne Li., (China); Roland Sundown, (U. S.-Indian); Juan Oritz, (Mexico); Lloyd R. Killian, Jr., (U. S.); Miss Masako Tateishi, (Japan); and Abraham Akaka, (Hawaii).

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Georgia
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GA. INTER-RACE COMMITTEE IN A.U. SESSION SATURDAY

Race Relations Would Be Immeasurably Improved By Resolutions Drawn Up

By WILLIAM FOWLKES, Jr.

The annual meeting of the Georgia Committee on Interracial Cooperation) at Atlanta University Saturday resulted in the adoption of resolutions designed to considerably improve race relations in the state during 1938. The group endorsed more state equalization of teachers' salaries, Negro supervisors and members of the textbook commission, improvement of building and transportation facilities for Negro school children, and a fairer apportionment and allotment of social security benefits.

Presided over by Dr. Comer M. Woodward, white, state chairman, the interracial group resolved itself into an all-day session of discussions related to racial uplift. The meeting had been shifted from a scheduled uptown site in secrecy to the university location. Two detectives were about the premises casually observing the situation.

Chairmanned by Col. A. T. Walden and composed of Mrs. W. A. Turner, Dr. Lester Rumble, and W. C. Henson, white, the Resolutions Committee presented the following articles of general program which were all adopted by the assembled body.

Better Teachers' Salaries

(1) "We believe that training qualification and experience only constitute a fair and just basis for compensation and to that end we deplore the differential in teachers' salaries as applied to Negro teachers and request those in authority to discontinue the present practice and pay Negro teachers on the same scale they pay the others.

"In this connection, we recommend that all practical steps be taken to have the law so changed as to prevent differential in teachers' salaries based solely upon races.

Negro Supervisors

(2) "Realizing that one of its own race is best acquainted with the Negro youths' ambitions, aspirations and problems, we urge the appointment of qualified Negroes to assist in supervision of Negro education.

Negro Text-book Commissioners

(3) "Because it is essential that every possible inducement should be placed before the youth of the state to inspire it to do its best and realizing the vital influences which text-books can have in that direction, we urge the appoinment of qualified Negroes on the text book commission of the State Board of Education.

School Buildings, Transportation

(4) "We deplore the inadequacy of the school buildings for Negroes in the state, and we likewise deplore the fact that almost no provision is made by the counties for the transportation of Negro school children. We therefore urge that all available means and methods be resorted to to remedy that grave injustice as we fully realize that even better school buildings will avail little unless transportation is provided for the Negro child, as well as the white child.

State College Standards

(5) "Because of the fact that the standards of the state college for Negroes in this state, as compared with those for the other group are shamefully inadequate and do not at all compare favorably with the institutions of learning provided for Negroes in many other southern states, we urge and insist that the state shall not only give larger financial support to existing Negro state educational institutions, but that it shall also provide additional advantages of that sort, so that the Negro child may have advantages sufficient to enable him to become the most worthwhile citizen of our commonwealth.

Social Security Benefits

(6) "In the field of social security, we contend that relief and assistance should be granted on the basis of need only, rather than upon the basis of racial population ratio. We are happy to vote, however, that according to information given by one of the speakers that an equalization fund has been provided with the view of relieving certain critical situations where need is evident."

The adoption of the resolutions followed addresses by R. L. Cousins, white, of the State Board of Education, who gave a general survey-report of Negro work; Dr. B. F. Hubert, President of Georgia Colored Teachers' Association and President of the Georgia State College for Negroes, who made a report on discriminations in the state school laws; B. T. Harvey, President of the Georgia Association of Negro Colleges and Secondary Schools, who made a comparative analysis of Negro and white teachers' salaries and urged better pay to the former group that living conditions could be improved and, because as taxpayers and citizens, Negroes are due better salaries; and Messrs. Kahn white, and President Forrester B. Washington, of the Atlanta School of Social Work, who, in the absence of Lamar Murdaugh, white, Director of the Social Security Administration, spoke on phases of the social security work in the state.

Cites Prejudice In City

Mrs. Jessie D. Ames, Acting Secretary of the Interracial Commission, whose work carries her about the nation, said that Atlanta has presented a problem of prejudice not observed in any other city. She said that no place, heretofore, has refused to allow an interracial cooperation group to hold meeting or put "pressure" on white speakers and officials attending such confabs.

Lynching Report Confirmed?

Mrs. Ames said that she had learned from a reliable friend in this vicinity that there truly was a lynching in the Ben Hill-West Point vicinity last November, despite the denial by officers and the inability to actually prove there was a lynching. (Reports persistently informed the WORLD that there was a lynching in this vicinity about this time, but nothing authentic could be gained on the matter.) She said this friend allegedly "saw the body dangling from the rope." Another suspect was sent to the chain gang for 20 years on flimsy evidence of the attack charges for which the man was reportedly lynched, it was learned, in order that the lynching report would "die down."

Program Planned

The group endorsed the following specific program for the year: (1) The submission of some official communication to each state member at least quarterly; (2) the constitution of local county committees by state members wherever they live; (3) a minimum of four members in every county in the state; (4) a $2,000 budget for 1938; (5) use of a part of the budget to pay for special field work; the authorization of two standing committees—A Committee on Equity Before The Law and A Committee on Public Relations; and (6) a series of conferences to be held during this year in other parts of the state outside Atlanta.

The state membership includes outstanding leaders in all walks of life. A financial report to December 31, 1937, showed collection of total annual dues to the amount of $100 and contributrons equalling $154, a total of $254.

Atlanta, Ga. Journal
March 9, 1938

Better Educational, Health Facilities For Negroes Urged

The race problem in the south "is primarily a white man's problem—that of according simple justice and normal opportunity to a minority group unable to secure it for themselves," R. B. Eleazer, educational director of the Commission on Interracial Co-operation, said in an address Tuesday at a meeting of the Optimist Club.

Citing the great progress made by the negro race through its own ambition and the leadership of its white friends, in reducing illiteracy, improvement of health, raising of moral and religious standards, and contributing to science and art, Mr. Eleazer said, "all this is encouraging, but a vast deal remains to be done."

He said that despite the favorable attitude of the white man, discriminations against the negro still exist in public education and public health facilities, adding the white race had "everything to gain" by elimination of these discriminations.

Raleigh, N. C., News & Observer
March 9, 1938

ELEAZER PLEADS CAUSE OF NEGRO

Says White People Have Everything to Gain in Ending Discriminations

Atlanta, March 8.—(AP)—R. B. Eleazer, educational director of the Commission on Interracial Co-operation, said today that the white race had "everything to gain" by elimination of discriminations against Negroes in the South.

"The race problem in the South," he said, "is primarily a white man's problem—that of according simple justice and normal opportunity to a minority group unable to secure these advantages for themselves."

Eleazer spoke at a meeting of the Atlanta Optimist Club.

For more than 13 years he has been educational director of the commission, organized by white and Negro leaders to dispel racial antagonisms which flared up following the World War Armistice.

Strengthening of state anti-lynching laws is among the aims of the commission.

Citing a reduction in Negro illiteracy, extension of life expectancy and the contributions of Negroes in education, science, business and the arts, Eleazer said "all this is en-

couraging, but a vast deal remains to be done."

"In public education we still discriminate mercilessly against the Negro child . . . Public health facilities are still woefully inadequate and the Negro death rate is 50 per cent higher than that of the white man. Negro wages are commonly below the level of decent living standards. This, of course, pulls down the general level.

"Peonage or debt slavery has by no means disappeared," he continued, "lynching mobs still disgrace us with their savage atrocities, and in many sections even the most intelligent Negroes are denied the ballot and the right to serve on juries. These conditions are not only unjust to the Negro. They are also contrary to the common welfare."

Columbus, Ga., News Record
March 1, 1938

Racial Problems And Needs Theme Of Missionary Meeting

Charlotte N. C. Observer
March 9, 1938

The Woman's Missionary Unions of the First Baptist church opened their season of prayer for home missions Monday afternoon at 3:30 o'clock, at the church, following Dr. F. S. Porter's sermon Sunday morning.

The theme for the week will be racial problems, conditions and needs among the Italians, Indians, Mexicans, Chinese, negroes, mountaineers and deaf people.

The South-wide program undertaken calls for prayer meetings at 3:30 o'clock every afternoon and the public is invited to attend, for the programs are most informative and instructive.

Monday, Mrs. Ed Roberts had charge of the program, and through their leader, Mrs. W. E. Massey, for young people's stewardship a most interesting plan was displayed, illustrating with neat posters in green and gold different phases of the work. Those taking part were: Devotional, Araminta Harper, Miriam and Virginia Craig, Miss Allison and Mrs. Garrie Petri.

Mrs. Walter Cargill will be in charge of the program tomorrow. The subject will be "Mountain Churches and City Missions." Mrs. J. L. Miller will lead the devotional. Mrs. S. L. Mullin will discuss "Mountain Work," Mrs. G. L. Stribling will discuss "City Work" and Mrs. Tom Andrews, "Religious Activities in the City." This will be followed with appropriate songs.

Educator Urges Justice For Negro Race In South

ATLANTA, March 8—(AP)—R. B. Eleazer, educational director of the Commission on Interracial Co-operation, said today the white race had "everything to gain" by elimination of discriminations against negroes in the South.

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Strengthening of State antilynching laws is among the aims of the commission.

Citing a reduction in negro illiteracy, extension of life expectancy, and the contributions of negroes in education, science, business, and the arts, Eleazer said, "All this is encouraging, but a vast deal remains to be done."

"In public education we still discriminate mercilessly against the negro child . . . public health facilities are still woefully inadequate, and the negro death rate is 50 per cent higher than that of the white man. Negro wages are commonly below the level of decent living standards. This, of course, pulls down the general level.

"Peonage or debt slavery has by no means disappeared," he continued." "Lynching mobs still disgrace us with their savage atrocities, and in many sections even the most intelligent negroes are denied the ballot and the right to serve on juries. These conditions are not only unjust to the negro, but they are also contrary to the common welfare."

Raleigh, N. C., News & Observer
March 12, 1938

Below Decency

R. B. Eleazer, for 13 years educational director of the Commission on Inter-Racial Co-operation, after giving a list of the disadvantages under which the Negro suffers in the South, told an Atlanta audience that "Negro wages are commonly below the level of decent living standards."

To the extent that this is true, the whole South suffers, for wages which depress the living standards of any stratum of the population inevitably pull down the standards of the next stratum. And all living standards below the level of decency play their part in the creation of slums and crime.

Moreover, subnormal wages result in subnormal purchasing power, affecting the whole body of trade and commerce, and through them affecting the whole of economic life.

If the Negro stands at the bottom of the economic structure in the South, no portion of it can be permanently raised unless he is raised, too. It is not a question of charity, but of economic justice and economic well-being. There can be no "Negro problem" in the South without an associated white problem.

Valdosta, Ga., Daily Times
March 11, 1938

THE SOUTH AND THE NEGRO

Within the past few days Governor Rivers and R. B. Eleazer, education director of the Commission of Interracial Cooperation have delivered addresses in which they have pointed out the strides which have been made in education and general betterment by the negroes of Georgia and the South in recent years and both of them urged that every effort be made to aid the negroes in their efforts to improve their economic position as a means to complete elimination of any race problem in this section.

Citing a reduction in negro illiteracy extension of life expectancy and improvement in the educational advantages which are now being offered to negroes, Mr. Eleazer suggested that, while there has been much progress in recent years, much yet remains to be done to lift the negro to a better standard of living.

The organiaztion with which Mr. Eleazer is associated has worked for a strengthening of state laws against lynching and he believes, as do most others who have given study to this problem, that the solution of this lynching evil rests with the states themselves, rather than in any federal legislation.

Governor Rivers took occasion to highly commend negro educators in Georgia for the "wonderful progress they are making in vocational training for members of their race."

It is generally recognized that there can never be any permanent advancement in the South as a whole until there is advancement on the part of the negroes. They make up a large part of our population. For them to remain illiterate and impoverished is to bring down the average of the entire population of this area. As their condition improves, the general condition improves. Southern leaders have long realized that the status of the negro must be improved, if we are to make any great headway in general improvement.

The South knows the negro and his problems and the South is going about a solution of these problems in a wise and sensible manner, for the most part.

Wilson, N. C., Daily Times
March 9, 1938

Meeting Inter-Racial Commission In Wilson May the 5th and 6th

Mr. L. R. Reynolds, director of the North Carolina Commission of Inter-racial cooperation, was in the city today. He comes to make local arrangements for the meeting of the Commission to be held here on May the 5th and 6th.

The Commission is coming at the invitation of the Chamber of Commerce, the Mayor of Wilson and the Ministerial Union.

This will be the 19th annual conference, which met last year in Goldsboro.

The state chairman is Right Rev. Edward A. Penick, D.D., and the honorary state chairman is Governor Clyde Hoey.

The membership of the commission is approximately 2,000, representing every county in the state.

The details of the program will be announced shortly. The committee planning the program met yesterday in Raleigh, and is preparing an announcement to give to the press at an early date.

Race Relations-1938

Meetings, Conferences, etc.

Georgia

GA. INTER-RACE COMMITTEE IN A.U. SESSION SATURDAY

Race Relations Would Be Immeasurably Improved By Resolutions Drawn Up

By WILLIAM FOWLKES, Jr.

ATLANTA, Ga.—(SNS)—

The annual meeting of the Georgia Committee on Interracial Cooperation at Atlanta University Saturday resulted in the adoption of resolutions designed to considerably improve race relations in the state during 1938. The group endorsed more state equalization of teachers' salaries, Negro supervisors and members of the textbook commission, improvement of building and transportation facilities for Negro school children, and a fairer apportionment and allotment of social security benefits.

Presided over by Dr. Comer M. Woodward, white, state chairman, the interracial group resolved itself into an all-day session of discussions related to racial uplift. The meeting had been shifted from a scheduled uptown site in secrecy to the university location. Two detectives were about the premises casually observing the situation.

Chairmanned by Col. A. T. Walden and composed of Mrs. W. A. Turner, Dr. Lester Rumble, and, W. C. Henson, white, the Resolutions Committee presented the following articles of general program, which were all adopted by the assembled body.

Better Teachers' Salaries

(1) "We believe that training, qualification and experience only constitute a fair and just basis for compensation and to that end we deplore the differential in teachers' salaries as applied to Negro teachers and request those in authority to discontinue the present practice and pay Negro teachers on the same scale they pay the other teachers.

"In this connection, we recommend that all practical steps be taken to have the law so changed as to prevent differential in teachers' salaries based solely upon races.

Negro Supervisors

(2) "Realizing that one of its own race is best acquainted with the Negro youth's ambitions, aspirations and problems, we urge the appointment of qualified Negroes to assist in supervision of Negro education.

Negro Text-book Commissioners

(3) "Because it is essential that every possible inducement should be placed before the youth of the state to inspire it to do its best and realizing the vital influences which text-books can have in that direction, we urge the appointment of qualified Negroes on the text-book commission of the State Board of Education.

School Buildings, Transportation

(4) "We deplore the inadequacy of the school building for Negroes in the state, and we like-wise deplore the fact that almost no provision is made by the counties for the transportation of Negro school children. We therefore urge that all available means and methods be resorted to to remedy that grave injustice as we fully realize that even better school buildings will avail little unless transportation is provided for the Negro child, as well as the white child.

State College Standards

(5) "Because of the fact that the standards of the state college for Negroes in this state, as compared with those for the other group are shamefully inadequate and do not at all compare favorably with the institutions of learning provided for Negroes in many other southern states, we urge and insist that the state shall not only give larger financial support to existing Negro state educational institutions, but that it shall also provide additional advantages of that sort, so that the Negro child may have advantages sufficient to enable him to become the most worthwhile citizen of our commonwealth

Social Security Benefits

(6) "In the field of social security, we contend that relief and assistance should be granted on the basis of need only, rather than upon the basis of racial population ratio. We are happy to vote, however, that according to information given by one of the speakers that an equalization fund has been provided with the view of relieving certain critical situations where need is evident."

The adoption of the resolutions followed addresses by R. L. Cousins, white, of the State Board of Education, who gave a general survey-report of Negro work; Dr. B. F. Hubert, President of Georgia Colored Teachers' Association and President of the Georgia State College for Negroes, who made a report on discriminations in the state school laws; B. T. Harvey, President of the Georgia Association of Negro Colleges and Secondary Schools, who made a comparative analysis of Negro and white teachers' salaries and urged better pay to the former group that living conditions could be improved and, because as taxpayers and citizens, Negroes are due better salaries; and Messrs. Kahn white. and President Forrester B. Washington, of the Atlanta School of Social Work, who, in the absence of Lamar Murdaugh, white, Director of the Social Security Administration, spoke on phases of the social security work in the state

Cites Prejudice In City

Mrs. Jessie D. Ames, Acting Secretary of the Interracial Commission, whose work carries her about the nation, said that Atlanta has presented a problem of prejudice not observed in any other city. She said that no place, heretofore, has refused to allow an interracial cooperation group to hold meeting or put "pressure" on white speakers and officials attending such confabs.

Lynching Report Confirmed?

Mrs. Ames said that she had learned from a reliable friend in this vicinity that the lynching in the Ben Hill-West Point vicinity last November, despite the denial by officers and the inability to actually prove there was a lynching. (Reports persistently informed the WORLD that there was a lynching in this vicinity about this time, but nothing authentic could be gained on the matter.) She said this friend allegedly "saw the body dangling from the rope." Another suspect was sent to the chain gang for 20 years on flimsy evidence of the attack charges for which the man was reportedly lynched, it was learned, in order that the lynching report would "die down."

Program Planned

The group endorsed the following specific program for the year: (1) The submission of some official communication to each state member at least quarterly; (2) the constitution of local county committees by state members wherever they live; (3) a minimum of four members in every county in the state; (4) a $2,000 budget for 1938; (5) use of a part of the budget to pay for special field work; the authorization of two standing committees—A Committee on Equity Before The Law and A Committee on Public Relations; and (6) a series of conferences to be held during this year in other parts of the state outside Atlanta.

The state membership includes outstanding leaders in all walks of life. A financial report to December 31. 1937, showed collection of total annual dues to the amount of $100 and contributions equalling $154, a total of $254.

Races Confer in Ga. Despite KKK Threats

ATLANTA, Ga.—Despite threats from the Ku Klux Klan, forbidding the holding of meetings for the discussion of interracial affairs, the Georgia Commission on Interracial Co-operation went ahead with its plans and met on Saturday.

It had bee nreported that R. L. Cousins and other State officials had beer warned that they would lose their jobs if they attended the meeting.

The Klan is also said to have notified interracial leaders that it was unsafe to hold a meeting to talk over racial matters in down-town Atlanta, unless the meeting acqhiesced to standards set down by the Kh Kluxers.

In an open letter to President Roosevelt and the Senate of the United States, written by E. M. Martin of the commission, Mr Martin asked:

Where Is Roosevelt?

"Where is our great humanitarian, President F. D. Roosevelt, the friend of all the people? Is he really of the great masses of common people, including the colored man, or has he taken his stand with Hugo Black, the Ku Klux Klan, and this rotten skunk meat in the Senate of the United States that wishes to continue to make the United States a veritable h— for colored people, or else return them all to Africa?"

Pleaded for Bill

Mr. Martin ended his letter with a plea that the Antilynching Bill be passed.

He said that he felt that the giving of spirituals to the world is far greater "than standing as a Senator on the floor of the Senate, or even sitting as President of the greatest republic in the world, void of courage and afraid to champion the cause of an oppressed people, or even to lift a voice openly and straight from the shoulder against America's greatest crime."

Mrs. J. E. Andrews, White Editor Of "Georgia Woman's World", Barred From Meeting With Photographer, Slaps Dr. Willis J. King

Woman Later Expresses Regret Over Matter; Pressure From Higher-Ups Is Hinted

By LUCIUS L. JONES

Although, Saturday afternoon around 3 o'clock, police were summoned to Gammon Theological Seminary, following the slapping of its president, Dr. Willis J. King, by Mrs. J. E. Andrews, white, editor of the "Georgia Woman's World", an anti-Negro publication, during a session of the three-day convention of the Georgia Student Christian Council here, the meeting scheduled March 18-20 moved along smoothly Sunday, the closing day.

Brought Photographer

Mrs. Andrews, it is understood, went to the institution to protest against the combined gathering of white and colored college students in the meeting. According to reports she registered at the Seminary Saturday morning in order to be able to attend sessions of the convention and reappeared at the aforementioned hour, accompanied by a photographer. Because of her presence with the cameraman, it is stated she was detained by those in charge until she had secured the Gammon president's approval. When her entrance into the meeting with a photographer was objected to by Dr. King, she struck him. No effort at retaliation was made by the administrator, the WORLD was informed, and when police summoned to the scene arrived, Dr. King urged them not to make a case against Mrs. Andrews, although she insisted that one be made against her. However, no arrest occurred.

Apology Made

"Feeling" precipitated over the Saturday afternoon incident was said to have been amicably settled later in the day, and, Mrs. Andrews, who also attended the final day's session Sunday, was friendly in her attitude toward the Gammon president. She reportedly "regretted the incident." Pressure from Emory University and Agnes Scott College higher-ups is understood to have resulted in Mrs. Andrews' statement of apology.

Commends Dr. King

Sunday, the Georgia Student Christian Council, the majority of whose membership is white, passed resolutions commending Dr. King for the manner in which he handled the situation.

"Real Christianity"

At the Friday and Saturday sessions of the student council, the theme of the discussion was "What Is Real in the Christian Religion". The purpose of the meeting, according to James R. Webb, Jr., white theological student of Macon, Ga., general chairman and presiding officer, was "to help us understand Christianity and live as Christians"

20 Colleges Represented

Registration for the council sessions were from some twenty odd colleges of the state, with about twenty-five per cent of the students attending the sessions at Gammon being colored. The entire group attended the council "as individuals"

The Saturday afternoon incident at Gammon recalled developments in connection with a recent interracial meeting scheduled downtown which at a late hour, had to be changed to the Atlanta University Library.

Says Races Afraid Of Each Other

Interracial Sec'y Makes Startling Statement

By JAMES H. BOYKIN

The Negro is afraid of the white man and the white man is afraid of the Negro, R. B. Eleazer, secretary of the executive committee of the Commission on Interracial Cooperation, said in an interview here Saturday.

In the history of all slave-holding nations, Mr. Eleazer continued, the slave holder was always afraid to give the slave a chance, afraid that the slave would rise up and sieze political and social control. Such a condition exists in the United States today.

Sentiment against Jim Crow law will have to grow gradually, he believes, but the ancient statutes will eventually pass into disuse. Legislation to outlaw Jim Crow laws would merely result in reaction, the exetive declared, then added:

CAN'T BE ENFORCED

"We have laws in the United States constitution against segregation and Jim Crow law, but there is no way to enforce them in Georgia."

Discussing the equality of salaries between Negro and wnite teachers, Mr. Eleazer said that a white college head in Alabama told him "that could not happen in Alabama now," and how the state has passed legislation to prohibit inequality in teachers' salaries.

When he went to a Negro school principal and asked whether or not his salary scales was based on the new law, the principal showed the Negro though we know we could not get along without him. Here in the South, where there are so many Negroes, I think all our schools should have race relations programs so as to prepare the pupils to do something about this problem."

Another girl, also of Clinton, wrote:

"My view point has been broadened through this study. I knew our Negroes had poor conditions in their schools, but I did not realize just how bad they were until we had this study. I think every student should learn about these conditions, because the children of today will be the citizens of tomorrow, and then it will be our problem."

A sixteen-year-old girl had this to say:

"My viewpoint has been broadened a great deal in our study of race thing.'"

BELIEVES IN ONE RACE

Mr. Eleazer has just sent out letters to 2300 high school principals, offering them material for the secretary his scale and said,

"They said that was 'all that was left; take it or do the next best use in their schools. From high schools in every state in South where race relations courses have been introduced he said,

"I have filed away here some thousands of papers, written by white people for no purpose except that I hate to throw them away."

Two hundred seventy-two colleges are using materials on race relations, and 62 colleges offer 64 specific courses, Mr. Eleazer said. I conferred with the secretary for two hours, and everything he touched upon concerning Negro history and cultural. In an unsolicited expression, he declared his belief in the unity of mankind everywhere.

"I believe in the unity of the human race everywhere," Mr. Eleazer said; "that every individual is capable of infinite good and infinite evil, and that every one should be given an opportunty.

"Education of the academic sort doesn't help very much," he said of education in the development of a letter attitude toward Negroes, and continued, "what we need is education in the fundamental principles of getting along. The major value of education is preparation of people to get along together harmoniously, helpfully and therefore happily."

RACE ATTITUDE CHANGED

Mr. Eleazer is very enthusiastic over his work; he showed this reporter a scrap book made by high school students in which many of them expressed a changed attitude toward Negroes after studying Negro history.

Wrote one girl of Clinton, Miss:

"My study of race relations has entirely changed my opinion of the Negro race. I now realize how badly the white race has been treating relations. I have learned the Negro has played and is still playing an active part in the development of our nation. It was a very interesting subject and one which every high school student should study."

The Commission on Interracial Cooperation has local committees in many towns in the South, Mr. Eleazer said, then added quickly.. nd they get things done."

Springfield, Ga., Herald
October 7, 1938

Seckinger Is Honored

Atlanta, Go., Oct. 6, Ernest Seckinger, of Springfield, has been appointed chairman of the committee on race relations for the Emory University Christian Association, it was announced today.

Seckinger, a senior in the College of Arts and Sciences at Emory was one of eight committee chairman named by Frank Robertson, president of the Christian Association. He will have charge of the organization's project to promote race problems. Before entering Emory, Seckinger attended Effingham Academy.

Race Relations – 1938

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Georgia

Must Abolish Jim Crow Gradually

R. B. Eleazar Believes In Only One Race

ATLANTA, Ga., (ANP) — The Negro is afraid of the white man and the white man is afraid of the Negro, R. B. Eleazer, secretary of the executive committee of the Commission on Interracial Cooperation, said in an interview here recently.

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Sentiment against jim crow laws would result in reaction, the executive declared, then added:

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The Commission on Interracial Cooperation has local committees in many towns in the South, Mr Eleazer said,, then added quickly . . . "and they get things done."

Macon Ga. Telegraph
November 8, 1938

Cook Urges Co-operation To Benefit South's Races

Whites and Negroes Need United Effort for Social Welfare, Minister Says

Dr. Ed F. Cook said yesterday, white and Negro residents must work together to improve conditions for both races in Macon.

The retired pastor spoke at a joint meeting of the Macon Ministerial Association and of the Negro Ministers' Association at the YMCA hall. He declared the history of the South "good and bad, has been built by the white and colored races."

In housing, education, wages, health and sanitation, both groups should work for improvement, he said.

"I think I have never seen evil so organized, financed and flourishing as it is today," said the minister. "When crime and evil abound it is the colored people who suffer most."

The Rev. H. F. Taylor, president of the Negro association, urged that "you white bretheren don't leave us behind in your advancement—take us along with you."

The Rev. F. N. Marshburn and the Rev. D. L. T. Robinson also spoke for the Negro group.

The white ministers voted to have representatives of their association confer with the Macon hospital staff on a plan to permit Negro nurses and physicians to care for patients of their race in the Negro ward. The association has been active in efforts to get a Negro hospital in Macon.

"Meanwhile, until we do get the separate hospital, I suggest that we ask the staff to allow Negro nurses and doctors to work in their wards at once," Dr. A. C. Baker, Tabernacle Baptist said. "In that way they can prove that they are capable of caring for their own."

The Negro ministers said they "liked the proposal" but still are anxious to continue efforts in behalf of a Negro hospital.

Ft. Valley, Ga., Leader-Tribune
November 3, 1938

Inter-racial Meeting Sunday Afternoon

A Christian's inter-racial meeting will be held at the Peach county court house next Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock to which the public is invited. The program will be as follows:

Master of Ceremonies—Rev. T. J. Crawford.

Song—N. and I. School.

Scripture Reading—Rev. E. F. Ridley.

Invocation—Rev. H. G. Evans.

Song—N. and I. School.

Address—C. L. Shepard, subject: "Making Fort Valley a Better Place to Live, Our Contribution."

Song—N. and I. School.

"The Church's Contribution," Rev W. C. Sistar.

Song—N. and I. School.

Remarks and Benediction—Rev. M D. Reed

Rome Ga. News-Tribune
December 4, 1938

Regional Meet Of Interracial Group Planned

A Regional conference of the Georgia Commission on Interracial Cooperation will be held in Rome Tuesday afternoon at 2 o'clock in the Scrap Iron classroom of the First Baptist church.

Judge James Maddox will speak on "Juvenile Delinquency" and Dr. B. V. Elmore, county health commissioner, will talk on "The Ellis Health Bill."

Mrs. Jesse Daniel Ames and Mrs. M. E. Tilly, state officers, from Atlanta, as well as other representatives from the seven counties included in this region, will be present.

Mrs. Ross Bosworth, a member of the state executive board of the commission, is chairman of the region, and Mrs. Dean Owens and Mrs. R. B. Cormany are members of the Rome committee.

The Georgia Commission on Interracial Cooperation is an organization designed to advance spiritual welfare, education, health and equity before the law for persons of both races.

The public is invited to attend the meeting here Tuesday, which will be one of the eight regional meetings being held by the state organization during the year.

Rome Ga. News-Tribune
December 7, 1938

60 Attend Meet Of Racial Group

About sixty representatives of both races were in attendance at an interesting regional meeting of the Georgia Commission on Interracial Cooperation held yesterday afternoon at the First Baptist church here.

Judge James Maddox made an informative talk on juvenile delinquency, stressing the importance of home influence on delinquent juveniles.

He stated that rehabilitation of young people through placing them under care of their parents or guardians is usually much more successful than sending delinquents to reform schools or other institutions.

Dr. B. V. Elmore, Floyd county health commissioner, spoke on the Ellis Health Bill, which is a bill designed to create public health programs. He told the history of the public health department in Georgia, and described the establishment of the county health departments.

Outlining the work of the health department, he stated that its main purpose is to educate the public in health matters, and that it is the servant of all persons.

Mrs. Jesse Daniel Ames and Mrs. M. E. Tilley, state officers from Atlanta, and other representatives were present. The meeting was presided over by Mrs. Ross Bosworth, member of the executive board and chairman of this region, which includes seven counties in Northwest Georgia.

Race Relations – 1938
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Illinois

Launches Program For Cooperation Among Races

September

More than 165 business men, members of the South Side Merchants Association, unanimously endorsed the Chicago Defender's Goodwill Program for unification and stronger interracial cooperation in the development of community welfare at a special meeting held in Chicago last Thursday night.

10-8-38

In addition to expressing their approval vocally, the association drafted and passed resolutions to further emphasize their earnestness and interest in seeing that the program is wholeheartedly supported.

The prime motive of the movement is to thwart, or stifle what some believe to be an anti-Semitic feeling that has developed to some degree in our racial group. Furthermore, it seeks to create a better understanding between minority groups—condemning intolerance, racial persecution and other prejudicial activities that are threatening to make a breach between our people and the Jewish race in America.

The purpose of the program was set forth in a letter written by John H. Sengstacke, general manager of the Chicago Defender, in which he brought out the importance of cooperation and a mutual desire "to assist in the formulation of a constructive program that would place the welfare of the community as a whole above personal inclination and racial bias." It was read to the association by Leo Pliner, its executive secretary. An editorial, "Let's Join Hands," fully explains the purpose of the program to the public at large.

Such a program of gigantic possibilities has long been advocated by Robert S. Abbott, founder and publisher of the Chicago Defender.

The full text of the letter follows:

"Developments, of comparative recency, that have taken place in our community tend to jar the very fabric in which is woven the basic cloth of human progress Good will, mutual, cooperation and democratic ideals are indispensable to the well being of progressive society. There have been too many discordant notes, too much recrimination The Jew and the Negro alike belong to the minority group The two have problems in common to develop an earnest community of interest, and to solve such problems in a spirit of mutual partnership against unwarranted racial prejudices, misguided and selfish undertakings which alter the whole pattern of democratic society. The Chicago Defender has never stood for racial antagonism and rancor. Interracial cooperation, good will and fraternity have always been the basic gospel of Robert S. Abbott, the owner and founder of The Chicago Defender. A community as varied in racial composition as is ours, cannot long endure in an atmosphere charged with hatred, suspicion and persecution. If democratic principles and ideals are to be perpetuated, there must be a sincere integration of interests—a joining of hands of all those who have been denied a full share of economic and cultural opportunities as enunciated by the founders of the republic.

LET'S JOIN HANDS

(AN EDITORIAL)

We are living today in a world in which the spirit of interdependence represents the sole channel through which races of men can be salvaged. Our modern civilization has passed through successive stages of evolution, and each stage has been marked by heroic strivings toward the conscious awakening of that spirit which links man to man in a broad and indissoluble bond of confraternity.

Defender

Whatever may be our religion or creed; whatever may be our racial or political ties, we are all of the same flesh and blood, and the children of the same Creator. Whosoever attempts to array one race against another under the plea of economic or social expediency; whosoever beats upon the tom-tom of race prejudice as a means to create rancor, confusion and hysteria, threatens organized humanity and retards the onward march of civilization. Anti-Semitism, like other forms of racial persecution, has no place and will not be tolerated, in our ranks.

10-8-38

The complexities of modern society, together with the impact of social thought, have given added impetus to the need for obliterating those areas of social intercourse which have been fenced off by prejudice and intolerance.

We need the help and cooperation of all the races that dwell within our midst. We should not use the irregular conduct of an individual Jew as a basis for blaspheming and condemning the whole Jewish race. Nor is it right for us to be judged by the reprehensible acts of individual black men. How are we ever to arrive at the juncture where all shall live in peace and happiness in an orderly and well organized community, if we do not resolve now and forever to supplant emotionalism and intolerance with reason and tolerance?

We cannot set ourselves apart in the community and not come into contact with members of other races. Indeed, if that were possible, we should not want it. For it would be self-administration of segregation, a step which is at variance with the applied principles of democracy.

The Chicago Defender has always stood on the principle of equality of all men. It has urged, and is urging now, that Race organizations admit into their fold white people, who should in return reciprocate by a sincere invitation to us to join their organizations. Both sides are to blame for the present apathy and distrust. We cannot live by ourselves. Since each is dependent upon the other, let us form a broad, democratic front for the betterment of all.

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Illinois.

NORTHWESTERN U. SUMMER
SESSION TO HEAR WALTER WHITE

Press Service of the N.A.A.C.P. 6-3-38
New York City

Evanston, Ill. June 3.- Walter White, secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, will be one of the speakers on the Northwestern university summer session course in contemporary thought. The course will consist of lectures on six Tuesday afternoons beginning June 28. Mr. White will speak Tuesday afternoon, July 5, with Dr. T. V. Smith, professor of philosophy at the University of Chicago. The topic will be "Future Racial Relations in American Democracy."

Other speakers in the series will be Governor Phillip F. LaFollette of Wisconsin; Carl Sandburg, modern American poet; Norman Thomas, Socialist leader; M. L. Wilson, under-secretary of agriculture; and Dr. William E. Dodd, former ambassador to Germany.

Inter-Racial Council Organizes Action On Prosperity Program

BUSINESS JUBILEE

Tuesday, November 1, to Saturday, December 31

Pouring the last dregs of community lethargy into the sewer of oblivion; stomping out the last smoldering embers of civic and commercial dismay; tearing down the weather-beaten drab notions of misfortune, history was made in Chicago Thursday morning at the first session of the Inter-Racial Business Council Executive Committee in the library of the Chicago Defender.

With a minimum of formalities, the Council got right down to business by electing permanent officers, and began immediate discussion of ways and means for developing and promoting The Chicago Defender Plan for unified co-operation, co-ordination and business action.

Fully familiar with the general purpose of the Plan there was little or no need of re-stating the program to the assembled business men.

By unanimous vote Fred Lewing of the Metropolitan Funeral System was elected chairman of the Council; A. Lincoln Wisler, proprietor of the Regal Millinery store was elected co-chairman; John H. Sengstacke was elected executive secretary, and business was under way. The treasurer will be named at a later meeting of the council.....

Immediate Objects Determined

After reasonable discussion of procedure, Mr. Wisler proposed four immediate measures which the Council unanimously accepted as the best way to prove to merchants and the community that the Inter-racial Business Council is very much in earnest.

Enthusiasm was at high pitch throughout the entire deliberation of the militant group of far-seeing citizens who are anxious to prove to the entire city—and the nation— that Chicago is up and doing.

The Council desires it distinctly understood that in no sense will the activities conflict or interfere with any other existing organizations. The work will augment every other existing organization and every person interested in Chicago progress will be invited to "Join Hands' in marching to the goal of Progress and Success.

The South Side Merchants Association already passed resolutions three weeks ago endorsing the purpose of The Chicago Defender Plan Since the first announcement, hundreds of letters of endorsement have come to the office; an equal number of personal visits and telephone promises of co-operation have been given by men and women.

The four immediate objects determined on for action by the Council are:

1. Employment;
2. Housing;
3. Acquaintance;
4. BUSINESS JUBILEE.

Intensive Community Promotion

The members of the Inter-Racial Business Council are all familiar with Chicago and its needs. Both the chairman, Mr. Lewing, and the co-chairman, Mr. Wisler are native born Chicagoans and have grown up with the city in civic and commercial life. They are well known for their wide civic interest and for their business achievements.

"Because I believe that this Council has a real job to do and means buisiness, I accept the honor conferred upon me," said Mr. Lewing, known as a man of real action.

"This is a red letter day in Chicago progress," said Mr. Wisler, "and we will neither fail nor falter in the task before us."

Jubilee Begins Nov. 1

Taking the scriptural quotation: "The first shall be last; and the last shall be first," the Council again voted unanimously to promote a Sixty Day Business Jubilee, from

ONE FOR ALL—ALL FOR ONE

If the signs of the times be correctly interpreted, democracy is being submitted to its severest test. Open clashes of armed forces are not the only dangers. The silent, continuous flow of insidious propaganda, propaganda that is designed to gnaw away slowly and imperceptibly the very vitals of democracy from within, is just as great if not a greater danger to the perpetuity of democratic institutions.

When, under constant fanning of the flames of prejudice, race is arrayed against race, be it on international or national scale, it is an ominous warning that points to the dangers ahead.

The persecution of the Jew in Germany, Italy and Palestine should be of great concern to all, and especially the black men, lest we should entertain the erroneous, fatal belief that the present anti-racial wave will not extend beyond the Jewish people.

Should the anti-Semitic movement succeed, the agencies that promote it will not spare the blackmen. Indeed, the sword of hate would be wielded with greater force and precision against us, and our destruction would be swift and complete. For, outside the bar of enlightened public opinion, we have no effective weapon of defense. The very absence of a consolidated, galvanized national unity weakens our position and makes us an easy prey.

Under these circumstances it is suicidal for a Black man of whatever locality or community to add his voice to the anti-Semitic chorus. We should and must join hands with the Jews against any abridgment of human principles and democratic rights.

Discrimination against us springs from fear, hatred, suspicion and economic inferiority. We are oppressed because of our low standard of living and little economic independence. What we call race antipathy is in reality economic scorn, or, as often happens, consciousness of the threat of economic competition.

To encourage anti-Semitism in our midst by thought or by deed is to join the forces that are committed against us, forces that are threatening the demolition of the temple of democracy.

Our problem, in the final analysis, is not racial, but broadly human. Unity of both the black and Jewish races wherever they are and in whatever fields will open the way for mutual help to replace mutual hurt.

Tuesday, November 1 to Saturday, December 31. This will take in sixty of the most important business days in the entire year, including preparations for Thanksgiving and Christmas.

The Jubilee will be real and filled with every-day action. Arrangements are under way to benefit every person in business from every person in business throughout various sections of the city.

Streets will be decorated. Banners will be flown. Merchants will offer fifty or more prizes for the best decorated block and the best decorated and lighted store. Employees will wear buttons. Emblems and cooperation will be displayed in shown windows.

The Council motto: "LET'S GET ACQUAINTED — L E T ' S B E FRIENDS IN OUR COMMUNITY." will be displayed everywhere. There will be pamphlets for general distribution telling the facts of the Jubilee Plans and the Council Program. There will be stickers for automobiles.

Increases Employment

By natural order, business increases employment. This is an important fact that will be strongly emphasized by the Council. The public will be urged to patronize neighborhood merchants—not spend their money in districts where the patronage is not appreciated, nor employment given. Employment will eventually be given in many lines. The Council will not have an employment bureau but applications from merchants for employees will clear through Council headquarters and be sent to organized employment channels for consideration. Housing plans will be ready for action immediately after the first of the year.

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Interracial Youth Cabinet.

One Negro Member On Commish

TOURING THE COUNTRY FROM INTERRACIAL YOUTH CABINET

Rev. Carlton H. Lee, Colored Member

Included in the group of six young men and women who are touring the country as members of an Interracial, Youth Cabinet, under the direction of the National YMCA, is one Negro, Carlton H. Lee, of Chicago. Mr. Lee is a graduate of Talladega, and has received his M. A. degree in sociology at the University of Chicago. He has received his bachelor of divinity degree from Chicago Seminary and is an ordained minister in the Congregational church.

The other members of the group are Miss Sylianne Li, a Chinese from Columbia University; Miss Masako Tateishti, a Japanese from Colorado State Teachers College; Abraham Akaha, a Hawaiian from Illinois Wesleyan University; Juan Ortiz, a Mexican from McCook College, Nebraska; Samuel Little, a Navajo Indian from Dart-College. and Lloyd R. Killam, secretary of the National Committee on Pioneer Fields.

The group has been traveling through the eastern and mid-western states and has stopped at the YMCA's in Indianapolis, Cincinnati, Dayton, Detroit, Cleveland, Buffalo, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Pittsburgh Washnigton, and has ended its six-weeks tour of good will at the Central YMCA in Philadelphia. In addition to its appearing at the various Y's, they have also appeared before Rotary, Kiwanis and other civic clubs in the cities which they visited.

Rev. Lee is known by many persons in this section. He was an instructor at Dorchester Academy, Liberty county, and gave very acceptable service as supply pastor of the First Congregational church, this city.

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Iowa

Interracial Speakers Are Selected

Register 2-3-38

Rev. Raymond M. Shipman, pastor of the Wesley M. E. church and Mrs. S. Joe Brown, member of the church women's committee of federal council of churches, have been selected as the speakers at St. Paul A. M. E. church Sunday, February 13.

The Des Moines Interracial Commission is sponsoring this observance with the Race relations committee of the federal council. Mrs. Horace Hollingsworth, president will be in charge. Musical numbers will be given by the East Side Choral club.

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Louisiana

New Orleans, La., Times-Picayune
July 8, 1938

Dixie Problems Will Be Aired at L. S. U. Meeting

(Special to The Times-Picayune)

Baton Rouge, La., July 7.—Problems of the South resulting from its biracial population, particularly those in the field of education, will be considered in a three-day conference of Louisiana educators to open at the Louisiana State university here tonight, it has been announced by Dr. James M. Smith, president of the university, through Dean C. A. Ives of the L. S. U. teachers' college, director of the summer session.

The program has been arranged by Dean Fred C. Frey of L. S. U. college of arts and sciences, sociologist and student of interracial problems, and R. B. Eleazer of Atlanta, Ga., educational director of the commission on interracial cooperation.

Advance registration totals of parish superintendents of education and school principals were approximately 75 at noon today. In addition, all students, university faculty members, and others have been invited to attend the sessions which will be held morning, afternoon and evening in the University theater, except for tonight's initial meeting which will be in Allen Hall on the campus.

In addition to Dean Frey and Mr. Eleazer, who will present the basic topics to be discussed and conduct the general discussion periods, other speakers announced include Dr. Guy B. Johnson of the University of North Carolina, visiting professor at L. S. U. this summer; State Superintendent of Education T. H. Harris; E. S. Richardson, president of Louisiana Polytechnic Institute; F. M. Hamilton of Southwestern Louisiana Institute, Dean Ives and A. C. Lewis, state supervisor of negro schools with the Louisiana state department of education. The conference is expected to be concluded with a luncheon session at noon Saturday.

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Massachusetts.

IRA T. REID AT WELLESLEY INST.

EVENING FORUMS OPEN TO PUBLIC

Ira T. Reid, head of the department of sociology at Atlanta University and author of "Adult Education among the race, is one of the faculty leaders at the Summer Institute of Social Progress, now in session on the Wellesley College campus.

Mr. Reid conducted a round table discussion group this week (July 11-15) on race relations, which met Monday, Wednesday and yesterday (Fri.) at 4 p.m. in Green Hall. Among the problems discussed were the relations between Jews and Gentiles, the difficulties of Colored and whites in the United States to understand each other and "Marginal Men—Half Castes in the Modern World."

Mr. Reid lectured Thursday morning at 9 o'clock in Sage Hall on "Racial and Cultural Friction in the World Drama." This talk was one of the series of daily morning lectures being given by different members of the Institute faculty on "The World Drama." Next week's morning lectures will be on "The Role of the American Citizen in the World Drama."

A number of evening forums, held in Billings Hall at 8:15 p.m., are open to the public. Rev. Albert W. Beaven, president of the Colgate-Rochester Divinity School, Rochester, N. Y., will speak tomorrow evening (Sun.) on "Religion" Speaks Out Against War." On Tuesday evening, Miss Tony Sender, former woman member of the German Reichstag, will discuss "Collective Security," and on Thursday night Bruce Bliven, editor of "The New Republic" will speak on "National Defence: A Progressive Policy."

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Mississippi.

Greenville, Miss., Democrat Times
January 6, 1938

INTER-RACIAL GROUP ELECTS BISHOP BRATTON

Jackson, Miss., Jan. 6.—The Mississippi Interracial Committee elected Bishop Theodore DuBose Bratton of Jackson as chairman of its executive committee.

Other members of the committee are Dr. H. M. Bullock, Jackson, first vice chairman; Dr. Truman Lewis, Hattiesburg, second vice chairman; R. B. Dansby, Jackson, treasurer; Mrs. R. P. Neblett, Sr., Brooksville; Mrs. J. Morgan Stevens, Jackson; Mrs. L. W. Alford, McComb; Dr. John L. Sutton, Jackson, Dr. W. E. Noblin, Jackson; P. H. Eason, Jackson; R. L. Unt, Louise; Mrs. J. E. Johnson, Prentiss; Mrs. M. M. Huber, Jackson; A. J. Finch, Jackson; W. H. Bell, Jackson; A. B. Keeling, Jackson.

New Orleans, La., Times-Picayune
March 13. 1938

South Must Move Negroes Upward, 'Y' Delegates Told

(The Associated Press)

Jackson, Miss., March 12.—If the South is to go forward the negro must go with it, Mrs. Jessie Daniel Ames, director of the Association of Southern Women for the Prevention of Lynching, told a state Y. M. C. A.-Y. W. C. A. conference here today.

"Prosperity of the state as a whole must include prosperity of white and black alike," she said.

"Southern health and educational programs 50 years ago made no provision for the negro. But we now realize that if we are to escape the blight of poverty and disease all people must be educated."

College students from Mississippi and Louisiana attending the conference were told the teaching of sociology in institutions of higher learning and the interest of churches and Young Men's and Young Women's Christian Associations were definite steps toward adjustment of Southern racial problems.

Jackson, Miss., News
June 19, 1938

Race Relations Course Praised At College Here

1936

The new course on race relations offered for the first time at Millsaps College during the summer session, is meeting with unusual attendance, it was learned today.

The course, which discusses negro history throughout the first semester, and negro problems in the second, is open to the public whether participating in other college activities or not.

It is being taught by Dr. Ross H. Moore in the first semester, and by Dr. Henry M. Bullock in the second.

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6

Mississippi.

New Orleans, La., Times-Picayune
January 6, 1938

INTERRACIAL GROUP HEADED BY BRATTON

Bishop of Jackson Elected by Committee for Mississippi

(The Associated Press)

Jackson, Miss., Jan. 5.—Bishop Theodore Dubose Bratton of Jackson was elected chairman of the executive committee of the Mississippi interracial committee here today.

The committee said its objective for the year was in placing major emphasis on a more understanding values of education, health, economic and social conditions in dealing with other races.

In addition to Bishop Bratton, members of the committee are Dr. H. M. Bullock, Jackson, first vice-chairman; Dr. Truman Lewis, Hattiesburg, second vice-chairman; R. B. Dansby, Jackson, treasurer; Mrs. R. P. Neblett, Sr., Brooksville; Mrs. J. Morgan Stevens, Jackson; Mrs. L. W. Alford, McComb; Dr. John L. Sutton, Jackson; Dr. W. E. Noblin, Jackson; P. H. Eason, Jackson; R. L. Hunt, Louise; Mrs. J. E. Johnson, Prentiss; Mrs. M. M. Huber, Jackson; A. J. Finch, Jackson; W. H. Bell, Jackson; A. B. Keeling, Jackson.

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Mississippi.

McComb, Miss. Enterprise
January 6, 1938

1938 PLANS OF INTERRACIAL GROUP GIVEN

By The Associated Press

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New Jersey.

RABBIS PLEDGE FRIENDSHIP TO OFFSET ANTI-SEMITISM

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., July 15—Concern over the growth of anti-Semitism among members of the Race in this country led the Central Conference of American Rabbis, meeting here recently in their forty-ninth annual session, to adopt a resolution reaffirming the proverbial friendship of our people for the colored race.

The conference acted upon the recommendation of Rabbi Bernett R. Brickner, chairman of the social justice commission of the body, who brought the matter to the attention of the group through his report.

The resolution as unanimously adopted by the rabbis assembled follows:

Regret Lynch Bill Failure

"We deplore the fact that the United States Senate did not pass the Federal Anti-Lynching Bill at the last session. We desire to reaffirm the stand we have taken in favor of this bill and pledge ourselves anew to work for its adoption.

"To the Negro people of this country we express our deepest sympathy in their fight for equal rights. We believe that the fight they are carrying on, is intimately bound up with the fight for equal rights for all groups and for democracy itself.

"We regret, however, to have noted in a recent letter from John P Davis, the secretary of the National Negro Congress, the following statement: 'A study of Negro press and a large segment of the Negro people reveals a growing anti-Semitic attitude.'

"We call attention to the proverbial friendship of our people for the colored race. We, who ourselves, suffer from racial prejudice, have no desire to exploit or hate any other people. We seek rather to work with all who are racially oppressed for the ending of racial antagonism.

"It is, therefore, painful to us to note that a large segment of Negro press and people have permitted themselves to be victimized by the propaganda of vicious anti-Semites whose only purpose is to deflect the Negro from his real cause by the introduction of racial antagonism.

"Because of the seriousness of the situation, we recommend that the interracial commission be urged to study the problem with a view of finding a remedy for it."

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New York.

Augusta, Ga., Labor Review
April 29, 1938

Leading Americans Sponsor Inter-Racial Luncheon

NEW YORK.—People of prominence in every walk of American life have responded to the call to sponsor the Inter-Racial Luncheon of 1000 to be given by the American Society for Race Tolerance on Saturday, June 4, 1938, at the Hotel Commodore, Lexington Avenue and 42nd Street New York City, it was announced today by Mrs. Dorothy Greiner, chairman of the Inter - Racial Luncheon Committee. This will be a historic event at which an attendance of over 1,000 people of every race, color and creed will gather under one roof to lay the cornerstone for a better racial understanding to which the American Society for Race Tolerance is dedicated. Hon Stanley M. Isaacs, president of the Borough of Manhattan is one of the Honorary Sponsors of the Luncheon Committee.

Among others on the Sponsoring Committee are Congressman Bruce Barton, who states in his l tter of acceptance: "I will be proud and happy to serve as a member of the committee."

Commissioner Hubert T. Delany. Congreswoman Caroline O'Day: Rachel Davis-DuBois; Director of the Progressive Education Association; State Senator A. Spencer Feld, James H. Hubert, Executive Director, New York Urban League; John T. Flynn, Economist, member of the Board of Higre Education, Prof. George S. Counts, Columbia University; Quincy Howe, Editor; Hershel Brickell, Columnist; Dr. Alvin Johnson, Director New School for Social Research; Prof. E. Lederer, Graduate Faculty of Political and Social Science; Congressman Joseph A. Gavagan; Congressman William I. Sirovich; Mrs. Stephen S. Wise, Presdent Women's Division of the American Jewish Congress; Dr. Alexander Lyons, Editor and publisher of the "Supplement" and author of religious and philosophical themes Rabbi Louis I. Newman, Congregation Rodeph Sholom; LeRoy Bauman, Director United Parents Association of New York City; Dr. Louis T. Wright Member Board of Directors National Association for the Advancement of Colored People; Edwin Parkin, Editor Joseph Schlossberg, General Secretary-Treasurer of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America; Ludwig Lore, columnist; and others.

All Races Must Be Included

Federal Council Takes Stand At Biennial Meeting

BUFFALO, N. Y.—(ANP)—In a call for a "new unity" of the Christian church", made Thursday at the Biennial Meeting and 30th anniversary of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America, leaders in attendance gave voice to the conviction that interracial justice and goodwill are essentials if a world torn by hatred is to find its way back to God.

Included in the features of the four-day sessions were special interracial seminar discussions promoted by its Department of Race Relations of which Dr George E. Haynes is executive secretary and Miss Katherine Gardner associate.

12-15-38

Under the themes, Religious Education and Social Action in Race Relations, and Hindrances and Helps in Interracial Cooperation in Local Churches, the sectional discussions carried the leadership of experts and reports from communities where local interracial work is in progress.

Dr. F. Ernest Johnson, director of research in the federal council and a professor at Teachers college, Columbia university, in opening the discussion on Religious Education and Social Action in Race Relations, expressed the feeling that action through the church or any other organized force can be considered effective only when a social change is brought about; that declarations can mean something only when they are implemented by specific action for change.

"The Oxford slogan, 'let the church be the church' in race relations would become a mockery unless some way is found progressively to make the doctrines of the church applicable in the life and practice of the church," he said.

Dr. James W. Eichelberger, religious education director of the A.M.E. Zion church, co-leader of this discussion, led the thinking along the line of what race prejudice is doing to white overprivileged groups as well as to Negroes and Italians. "The souls of white churchmen are marred,' the CME church, "by the failure said Dr. Channing H. Tobias of of their practices in these matters of race."

In presenting the 17th annual report of the Department of Race Relations, Dr. Haynes gave concrete examples of the effectiveness of the church when it actually practices Christianity in community situations affecting racial minorities. "Through a slow process of education through action, realizing that the church represents a cross-section of the community, these social changes can be made," he said.

"The church has a vast responsibility in the economic, civic, educational as well as religious life of every race in America. The world looks to the church to resolve the friction and tension between races and to bring into life of every human being those Christian elements which create harmony and understanding and thus make for interracial and international peace."

In a largely attended interracial dinner Dr. William H. Jernagin of the National Baptist convention, who is also chairman of the department, presided and expressed sympathy for the Jews of Europe and called on America to "stand up and be counted for goodwill and justice."

The Rev. Emory Ross, recently returned from a tour of the African continent in the interest of the American Mission to Lepers and the African committees of both the Federal Council and the Foreign Missions council, asserted "the American church can do much to solve Africa's problem by leading in a constructive way in the rebuilding of the interracial life in America."

Race Relations—1938

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North Carolina

Wilson, N. C., Daily Times
May 6, 1938

Governor Speaks Here At Interracial Meet

Hoey Speaks To Delegation To 19th Annual Statewide Conference of N. C. Interracial Commission. Bishop Penick Asks Help In Continuation of Program.

By JOHN G. THOMAS

"We have found we can understand each other," Governor Clyde R. Hoey told an audience of both white and negro people last night at the First Christian church here as he spoke to the 19th annual statewide conference of the North Carolina Interracial Commission.

Introduced to the gathering by W. A. Lucas, of Wilson, chairman of the state board of elections, Governor Hoey congratulated the negroes on their past accomplishments and urged cooperation between the two races.

"I came here tonight," said the Governor, "to bespeak my interest and enthusiasm in the work of this commission. I believe more in race pride than in race prejudice. I believe in each man for his own race and each race for the other."

He told the gathering that he liked the growing spirit of cooperation between the races and declared that "we've got to work. All of us have got to work in this workaday world and we have got to educate so that a future generation can work better."

Selections by the Christian church choir and by the Darden high school Glee club were heard by the gathering that overflowed the church last night.

The Rt. Rev. Edwin A. Penick, of Raleigh, state chairman of the commission, presided over last night's session and gave his annual report of the commission.

In reporting on proposed work for the future he urged more support, both moral and financial, from business, industry and other employers of labor; intelligent cooperation of more young men and women with vision; a few more intrepid voices from the pulpits of the Christian church; and a constantly constructive attitude on the part of all newspapers, both white and negro.

"The commission considers the negro is here to stay," said Bishop Penick. "His presence does not constitute a problem in which the white man acquiesces with restraint. It constitutes an opportunity in which both races cooperate with confidence."

He also reported that "the constant effort of the commission is to build up respect for human personality and the value of all life, even life that has been misdirected or wasted. North Carolina has some sub-marginal land. She has also thousands of sub-marginal families, both white and negro, for some of whom the ray of hope has almost faded. It is a bad state of affairs when this can be said of any human being. Racial integrity and pride in racial achievement are always to be encouraged."

Telling the gathering that "thus we enter a new order of things," Dr. H. L. Trigg, of the State Department of Public Education, told the audience last night of the work that had been done in the state by the commission and the hoped for plans of the future.

"The principle of amicability of race relations is the principle of love," said Trigg.

"We have moved up," he said, "where the direction is clearer. It is not yet clear, but the vanishing mist gives us hope in steering.

This noon the commission ended its two-day conference with a speech by President Frank P. Graham, of the University of North Carolina.

Wilson, N. C., Daily Times
May 6, 1938

EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES

The Interracial conference, which closed here today, has been a very interesting and worthwhile convention, resultant of a great deal of understanding and assistance in promoting the relations between the two races.

After all is said and done, we are citizens of a common country, rising to our opportunities and making the most of our responsibilities and seeking in the right way to solve the problems that arise from day to day in the development and government of this community.

We have in principle recognized this fact in the location of our schools, seeing that justice is done to every citizen, regardless of race or color or previous condition of servitude, and with this clear understanding of the underlying principles of friendship and fellowship, "We go forward together," which was the theme of the conference, and should be the theme of every right-minded citizen.

The conference has been a great event in our opinion in many ways. There have been very earnest, thoughtful, able and interesting talks from the leading educators, and speakers of the state.

This morning was especially interesting, with reference to the meat and purpose of the conference.

A report of the commission appointed by the state legislature for the purpose of discovering and ascertaining and remedying any differences in the teaching curriculum, buildings and equipment of the negro schools of the rural districts of the state as compared with the white schools, was made by Dr. Newbold, who mentioned the regrettable absence of Senator Noell. It was found there was only a slight difference in the pay of the teachers in the elementary grades in the rural schools of the respective races. The curriculum and certificates were the same, the preparation for accredited schools and colleges the same, but the study revealed several important differences in the matter of busses for transportation, and better buildings and equipment. This commission, appointed by the legislature, is carrying on its studies, and will report to the incoming legislature with the sincere hope that these inequalities will be remedied through the sympathetic assistance and cooperation of the white people and law-makers of the state.

Of course we have not the time to go into all that, Dr. Newbold said, but Dr. Graham, who brought a most informational and interesting picture of education in the various parts of the country referred to the federal educational legislation before congress today, which on the objection of southern members was amended so that while the money for the improvement and betterment of the schools would be appropriated by the government the schools themselves would not be controlled from Washington.

Dr. Graham referred to the fact that the southeastern states, that were the poorest in the union and possessed the largest number of children, had the least money, and also were the cradle of the country, with the lowest standard of education, and cost the people more per capita for every school child.

The wealth, he said, is in the northeastern part of the country and there are the smallest number of children per capita of population, therefore, they have the best schools, the best teachers and it costs them less per child to educate.

Therefore, the money appropriated for the schools of the nation by the federal government should not be according to the wealth and population of the state, but distributed according to the number of school children in the state. This would remedy the great differences that exist and provide an average equality and excellence for the entire nation, and thus level up the quality of the intellectual development of the children of the country.

This strikes us as being a fine thing. It will, of course, require money to do the things that Dr. Newbold and the commission recommends, and this federal legislation supplies the necessary funds to place the rural schools of the state, both white and colored, on the level of greater efficiency, while the schools of America under the plan will be on an equality with reference to education, and every school child in every section will receive the same consideration.

The presence of Governor Hoey last evening was a great drawing crowd and he brought a message of hope and progress that is in keeping with his regime in the direction of the affairs of good old North Carolina. Governor Hoey is an optimist, and wherever he goes he tells the people of North Carolina they are blessed and that all they have to do is to work and strive and they will realize all their expectations.

Wilson, N. C., Daily Times
May 5, 1938

WELCOME INTER-RACIAL CONFERENCE

The Times welcomes the delegates and visitors to the interracial conference meeting here this afternoon and evening. It is regrettable that Senator Ed Flanagan, of Greenville, who was to have presided this afternoon, is sick and unable to attend. We trust that he may soon be restored to health.

The interracial conference is a good will conference, and all conferences between either individuals or groups should be good will conferences. The interracial commission was created by the last general assembly and appointed by the governor of North Carolina, and was commended by ex-Governor Ehringhaus as an instrument for the promotion of a better understanding and a more friendly cooperation between the races in our state.

In Wilson the visitors will find the most cordial sympathy and the best of relations existing between the white and colored races.

Our colored people are law-abiding, peaceable, religious, and take a pride in their town, in their schools and the welfare of the community.

In all worthwhile enterprises and where the interests of the two races merge both work together for the profit and promotion of the community.

Our white people are liberal with money for schools, for advantages and pleasures for the enjoyment and the health of our colored people and their children. Right now in preparation is a five acre community center to cost $16,000, for our colored people. So this conference starts out under the finest auspices and the most abundant promises of being of great value.

The local committee has done its work well and Mr. L. R. Reynolds, of Raleigh, state director, has been most active in working with the local committee in making arrangements and preparations for a profitable and interesting meeting.

The reading of the program, which has already been published in the Times, indicates that a great deal of fine talent, names that stand high in the religious, political and educational activities of the state are among the honored guests of the conference.

Speaking of conferences, where they are designed to bring acquaintance, a more abundant sympathy and understanding, their value is of unspeakable proportions.

Of all in the world, American people should be bound together in a unity of sentiment, and a bond of democratic peace that will stand all the assaults of the "isms" of the world projected now for one purpose or another, to satisfy the interests and ambitions of the group or individual leaders.

When we look around us and realize the disastrous effects of the political and religious differences in Europe and Spain that divided the Spanish people and destroyed that country, and murdered its people engaged in civil war, which must be rebuilt morally, spiritually, and politically from the very bottom, we can realize what is possible even in America unless we guard our liberties, our institutions, our traditions and the splendid heritage which we inherited through the sacrfices of our fathers, and their sacred blood which was freely given for their children. We will be unworthy and unappreciative sons unless we protect and preserve this heritage, and to do this we must all join in a common purpose for the perpetuation, the glory of prestige and integrity of America and her institutions.

Wilson, N. C., Daily Times
May 6, 1938

ATTENDED INTERRACIAL COMMISSION HERE

Miss Ada E. Valentine, Founder and Associate Director of the Experimental Program in Elementary Education at Spring Hope, and Miss Annie M. Cherry, director of the Experiment, were here to attend the meeting of the State Interracial Commission, of which they are members.

While in the city they were guests of Mr. and Mrs. [illegible] Townsend, Sr., 303 W. Broad St.

Interracial Director Pleased At Reception

Journal & Guide
Norfolk, Va.

Comments On Wilson Meeting

Staff Correspondence

WILSON, N. C.—When asked by the Journal and Guide to comment on the nineteen annual statewide conference of the North Carolina Commission on Interracial Cooperation, which met at the Christian Church here Thursday and Friday of last week, L. R. Reynolds, director of both the North Carolina and Virginia Commissions, said:

"The Wilson Conference gives fresh evidence of the growing importance attached to this movement. Streamers floating over this hustling Eastern Carolina city—the world's greatest tobacco market—proclaim a hearty welcome from the city's mayor, the Ministerial Union, and the Chamber of Commerce.

"The invitation to meet next year in Charlotte was significant and extended by 20 or more leading citizens in a signed petition supported by a telegram from the Chamber of Commerce in that city.

"The program attracts thoughtful people of both races. We made history on Thursday night with 400 or more people packed in the auditorium of the Christian Church to hear the governor and other distinguished speakers.

"A resolution offered by Dr. Harry Crane of Chapel Hill puts the commission on record as urging the next general assembly to enact a law providing for the establishment of an institution for the care of the mentally handicapped Negro children of North Carolina. Similar action was taken at the last meeting of the Virginia Assembly.

"Unusual support of the Commission's work was given by the press. The Journal and Guide's efficient staff was on the job and its camera "clicked" as prominent speakers appeared on the program. The Negro press, the United Press and the Associated Press and broadcasting facilities were were brought into service for this conference.

Raleigh, N. C., News & Observer
May 17, 1938

PEELE URGES ABOLITION INTERRACIAL BARRIERS

Greensboro, May 17.—(AP)—Bishop Walter Peele, who recently was made head of the Baltimore, Virginia, and West Virginia conferences of the Methodist Church, told the Greensboro Ministerial Association, meeting this morning, that he did not wish to deliver a "farewell" message, because he intends to keep closely in touch with local friends.

"In looking for leadership we should seek the Divine," Bishop Peele declared. "If peace is to reign in the hearts of man," he continued, "the barriers between the races will have to be broken down, we should not rely upon legislatures and congresses and parliaments for guidance, but rather upon righteousness in the hearts of man."

Bishop Peele will leave Greensboro for Virginia about the middle of June to assume his new duties.

Wilmington, N. C. Morning Star
July 18, 1938

BURNEY ADDRESSES INTER-RACIAL MEET

Holds Crime Bill Of Nation High Because Education Funds Are Scarce

The nation's crime bill is too high because its education funds are too small, John J. Burney, district solicitor and judge-nominate of this judicial district, told a gathering at an inter-racial meeting at St. Luke's A. M. E. Zion church yesterday afternoon.

Burney was the principal speaker at the meeting.

During the past year, he said, the nation expended $3,000,000,000 for education and at the same time paid a crime bill of $15,000,000,000.

He congratulated the negro race here on the fact that during the past fifteen years the percentage of crimes committed here by negroes has dropped from 75 pr cent of the total to 33 per cent.

Burney was introduced by Louis T. Moore, manager of the chamber of commerce.

The meeting was opened with an organ prelude and music by the church choir. After an address of welcome on behalf of the church, a response was made by Lamont Smith, editor of the Star-News.

Short talks were also made by Carl Moultrie, executive secretary of the Colored Boys club, Thomas H. Knight and others.

Asheville, N. C. Citizen
October 15, 1938

Urge Better Facilities For Negroes Of State

Resolutions Adopted At Meeting Sponsored By Inter-Racial Group

Resolutions requesting that the state provide better facilities for negroes were adopted at a meeting at Central Methodist church yesterday afternoon sponsored by the North Carolina commission on inter-racial cooperation.

Approximately 200 persons, including representative white persons and a number of negroes, attended the meeting. The Rev. W. A. Stanbury, pastor of the church and vice-chairman of the North Carolina inter-racial commission, was temporary chairman. Others taking a leading part included L. R. Reynolds, of Richmond, Va., chairman of both the North Carolina and Virginia inter-racial commissions, and the Rev. C. Grier Davis, pastor of First Presbyterian church, who was secretary.

Resolutions Listed

Resolutions adopted were:

That letters be sent Buncombe county members of the legislature, the state budget commission and Gov. Clyde Hoey calling attention to the fact that there is no state institution for the care and training of feeble-minded negro children and asking that such an institution be provided. Speakers said that by far the largest percentage of crimes in the South which result in lynchings are committed by the feeble-minded.

That a similar request be made that an institution be provided for delinquent negro girls comparable to that at Samarkand for white girls.

That the conference go on record as endorsing the effort on the part of the inter-racial commission to remove the differential in educational opportunity between white and negro youth, both as to teacher salaries and opportunity for advanced study. No provision is made in North Carolina for post-graduate study by negro men and women, it was said.

Dr. Reynolds Praised

That the meeting commend the fine work of Dr. Carl V. Reynolds, state health officer, and others associated with him in an effort to eliminate tuberculosis and social diseases among the white and negro races. The resolution urged upon his department the wisdom of using negro physicians and nurses in dealing with negroes, and asked that at least one negro social worker be employed in Buncombe county for work among the negroes.

The problem of how the negro may help himself economically was discussed, and ways and means available to white people who wish to help the negro obtain a job were pointed out.

The conference here was one of six being held in the state.

Raleigh, N. C., News & Observer
October 11, 1938

INTERRACIAL MEETINGS SCHEDULED FOR MONTH

The North Carolina Commission of Interracial Cooperation has completed plans for six regional conferences this month.

A number of prominent speakers have been secured for the meettings, the first of which will be held Thursday at Salisbury. Others are: Oct. 14, Asheville; Oct. 19, Wilmington; Oct. 20, New Bern; Oct. 21, Fayetteville; Oct. 24, Elizabeth City.

Greensboro, N. C., News
October 10, 1938

INTERRACIAL BODY TO MEET.

SALISBURY, Oct. 9.—The North Carolina Commission on Interracial Co-operation will hold a religious conference here at the Evangelical and Reformed church Thursday, October 13. There will be afternoon and evening sessions, when speakers of a statewide importance will be presented.

Race Relations - 1938

Meetings, Conferences, etc.

North Carolina

Participants On Interracial Program

Governor Clyde R. Hoey of North Carolina is shown in the top picture addressing the nineteenth annual convention of the North Carolina Commission on Interracial Cooperation held in the Christian Church, white, in Wilson, N. C., Thursday and Friday, May 5 and 6. Others seen on the platform are, beginning at the right, Dr. H. L. Trigg, inspector of high schools, State Department of Public Instruction, who shared the speaking assignments with the Governor on the Thursday night program; Dr. N. C. Newbold, director, Negro division, State Department of Public Instruction, who addressed the conference Friday; W. A. Lucas, chairman of the board of elections; and the Rev. Hugh A. Ellis. The choir of the church is seen in the background. Some of the Friday speakers and other participants in the program are shown in the picture below. They are, left to right: front row—William R. Johnson, of the State Department of Public Welfare; President Frank Graham of the University of North Carolina; and L. R. Reynolds, director of the commission; second row—C. H. Hamlin, professor of sociology at Atlantic Christian College; C. C. Spaulding, treasurer of the commission; Dr. Walter Hughes of the State Department of Health; Dr. Trigg. President J. W. eabrook of Fayetteville State Teachers College is shown in the back with his head turned, talking to an acquaintance. (Journal and Guide Photos).

19th Meeting Of Commission In Wilson, N. C.

Journal & Guide 5-14-38

Thinks Graduate Instruction For Negroes Essential

By LEM GRAVES, JR.
Journal and Guide Staff Writer

WILSON, N. C. — Resolving to urge the proper state authorities "to make prompt and satisfactory adjustments in the salaries of Negro teachers and to provide graduate instruction for the Negro citizens of North Carolina," more than one hundred white and colored leaders in North Carolina completed an extraordinary conference of the North Carolina Commission on Interracial Cooperation in the Christian Church, white, here Friday.

This, the nineteenth annual statewide conference, began on Thursday, May 5, and was featured by an address by the Honorable Clyde R. Hoey, governor of the state, who declared himself out of sympathy with any program that meant isolation or deportation for the Negro citizens in this country. The governor, speaking at the Thursday night session, asserted that there were no reasons for antagonisms, hates, and prejudices and, he told five hundred white and colored citizens who packed the church that "We can work out our race problems and solve them in Christianity."

Other highlights of this conference, considered by many leaders in race relations in the state to be the most outstanding in the history of the commission, included: Addresses by Dr. Frank P. Graham, president of the University of North Carolina; Dr. H. L. Trigg, inspector of High Schools of the North Carolina Department of Public Instruction; William Randolph Johnson, advisor on Negro Affairs, tate department of Public Welfare; Dr. Walter J. Hughes, of the State Health Department; Bishop Edwin Penick, chairman of the commission; and Dr. N. C. Newbold, director of Negro education, State Department of Public Instruction.

NEWBOLD PRESENTS ISSUE

The attention of the annual conference of the Commission was focused on the teacher's salary issue and the question of graduate education for Negro citizens by Dr. Newbold, who reported the findings of a commission created by the last General Assembly for the purpose of studying public schools and colleges for Negroes. The commission was appointed by the governor of the state.

Urging that the state of North Carolina adjust the differential in teachers salaries and provide graduate instruction for its Negro citizens, Dr. Newbold pointed out the advances made in the public education of Negroes, called attention to the most flagrant differentials in the educational program for Negroes, and requested that the Interracial Commission adopt resolutions calling upon State authorities to correct these differentials and insisted that the Commission work toward their ultimate eradication.

Dr. Newbold, secretary of the special commission composed of representatives and senators in the General Assembly, pointed out that the state had evened up its educational program for the two races in several respects. Relative teacher loads, average attendance, length of school terms were some of the advances listed on the credit side, according to the speaker who appeared on the Friday morning program.

OTHER CHANGES NEEDED

Important adjustments still necessary include four which rest primarily with the county school boards and two for which the state is principally responsible. These were: county completion of the consolidation of colored schools; the equalization of transportation facilities—there are 3,600 white busses and 400 colored busses; the construction of additional high schools to make for a greater percentage of enrollment among colored people; and improved buildings and equipment; state—equalization of teacher's salaries and a program of graduate study.

Dr. Newbold referred to the series of court suits planned by the

Race Relations - 1938

Meetings, Conferences, etc.

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Journal & Guide 5-14-38

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Dr. Newbold referred to the series of court suits planned by the

the invocation and the Rev. O. E. Sanders pronounced the benediction. The Darden High School Glee Club and the choir of the host church furnished music.

INTEGRATION ONLY WAY

Speaking on the subject, "A Philosophy of Race Relations," Dr. Trigg branded as impracticable many of the theories advanced for the solution of the race problem, said that neither amalgamation nor isolation would solve the problem and concluded that, "Intergration in American life is evidently the only way out."

Dr. Trigg asserted that the Negro was here to stay and that his destiny must be worked out in conjunction with that of his white brother. He discussed ways and means by which the necessary integration of the race into American life might be achieved.

Mrs. Eleanor Foster, Home Economics teacher at the Darden High School and former soloist with the Tuskegee Institute Choir, appeared as guest soloist with the Darden Glee Club in a special Dett arrangement of the spiritual, "I'll Never Turn Back No More."."

OPPORTUNITY, NOT PROBLEM

The commission's report was made by the Bishop Penick of Raleigh, state chairman. Declaring that "The Interracial Commission is a human process . . . the goal of which is social well-being," the chairman said early in his report: "The Commission considers that the Negro is here to stay. His presence does not constitute a problem in which the white man acquiesces with restraint. It constitutes an opportunity in which both races cooperate with confidence.

The speaker paid tribute particularly to the Greensboro Interracial Commission for its activity and for its program of interracial uplift and goodwill. This group, he said, was one of the most active in the state.

He ended his report by listing six pressing needs and urging public support of the program of the Commission.

One of the most urgent needs at present, he said, was a full time director. Dr. L. R. Reynolds is director of both the North Carolina and Virginia Commisisons and Bishop Penick said that he thought the work in North Carolina alone would soon require a full time director.

URGES TRAINING

The governor was introduced by W. A. Lucas, chairman of the State Board of Elections. Insisting that young Negroes should be trained to do a good job in any field that they enter and that they should take advantage of educational opportunities, the state executive declared: "We can't build a great country on poverty wages or starvation wages. Compensation should be given in proportion to efficiency, ability, and capacity.

"I believe in education for every man, woman, and child . . . I intend to see that justice is done to every person in this state." Declaring that the early pioneers in this country revered freedom, Governor Hoey declared that he did not believe rumors he had heard to the effect that "isms" would take root among American Negroes. Said he: "I have no fear that Negroes will be involved in plots of Communism," and other alien doctrines.

J. W. Seabrook, vice chairman and president of the Fayetteville State Teachers College, presided over the Friday session.

The Rev. Richard A. G. Foster, pastor of St. John AME Zion Church, offered the invocation. Mrs. Harper Holiday and Russell Owings, both white, sang a duet. The chairman anonunced that Charlotte, N. C., had bid for the 1939 conference and that several telegrams had been sent by prominent Charlotte citizens and the Chamber of Commerce urging that the conference be brought there. The nominating and resolutions committees were appointed.

The first of four addresses was delivered by Dr. Walter J. Hughes of the state health department, the first Negro to be appointed to such a position in the United States. He discussed "the Fight Against Social Diseases and Tuberculosis Among Negroes."

DISEASE ABOUNDS IN SLUMS

Said the speaker: "If an individual lives in the squalor of slums he will be the victim of the ravages of disease." He pointed out the bad housing, food and work cinditions in which many Negroes live and showed that incidence in tuberculosis and syphilis existed in direct proportion to living conditions. The public health doctor, he said, should be a Negro because he must deal with the masses and must know the people he has to deal with.

William Randolph Johnson reviewed the "Highspots in the Welfare Program Among North Carolina Negroes." He discussed his work as head of the work among Negroes in the State Board of Charities and Public Welfare for the past four years. Mr. Johnson declared that a need of great importance was an institution for feeble-minded Negro children. He said: "We do not ask for anything on the basis that we are Negroes. We ask for justice in the courts, from law enforcement officers, and from all who have to do with the administration of human welfare because we are human beings. We ask for justice and fairplay as a group which has been underprivileged. The Negro at every turn of the road proved himself worthy of all that has been done for him. We know that there are some bad ones and at the same time there are some bad whites. Poverty, ignorance, and disease where ever they strike, whether among whites or blacks, take their toll in death suffering and crime."

ASKS FEDERAL AID

Last speaker on the program was Dr. Frank Graham, president of the University of North Carolina, at Chapel Hill. He was introduced by Chairman Seabrook.

Dr. Graham made an eloquent plea for federal aid for education and urged that some provision be made in pending legislation to make for an equitable distribution of the funds, not only among races but among rural communities where the majority of the children of the land live. The urban communities usually get the major share of federal funds allocated for education, a large proportion of the children to be educated live in the South and Southwest.

Speakers who made impromptu remarks while waiting for the report of the committees were:

John R. Gold, editor, Wilson Daily Times; C. C. Spaulding, president of the North Carilina Mutual Life Insurance Company and treasurer of the commission, who asked for more financial support of the movement; Dr. C. H. Hamlin, sociology instructor at Atlantic Christian College and one of the foremost liberals in the South; C. L. Spellman, Wilson County farm agent; Mrs. L. R. Reynolds, the Rev. W. A. Cooper, of Charlotte; Miss Valentine, Spring Hope; Mrs. Roane and Mrs. Whitfield, and others.

Wilson, N. C., Wkly. Times
May 10, 1938

EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES

The Interracial conference, which closed here today, has been a very interesting and worthwhile convention, resultant of a great deal of understanding and assistance in promoting the relations between the two races.

After all is said and done, we are citizens of a common country, rising to our opportunities and making the most of our responsibilities and seeking in the right way to solve the problems that arise from day to day in the development and government of this community.

We have in principle recognized this fact in the location of our schools, seeing that justice is done to every citizen, regardless of race or color or previous condition of servitude, and with this clear understanding of the underlying principles of friendship and fellowship, "We go forward together," which was the theme of the conference, and should be the theme of every right-minded citizen.

The conference has been a great event in our opinion in many ways. There have been very earnest, thoughtful, able and interesting talks from the leading educators, and speakers of the state.

This morning was especially interesting, with reference to the meat and purpose of the conference.

A report of the commission appointed by the state legislature for the purpose of discovering and ascertaining and remedying any differences in the teaching, curriculum, buildings and equipment of the negro schools of the rural districts of the state as compared with the white schools, was made by Dr. Newbold, who mentioned the regrettable absence of Senator Noell. It was found there was only a slight difference in the pay of the teachers in the elementary grades in the rural schools of the respective races. The curriculum and certificates were the same, the preparation for accredited schools and colleges the same, but the study revealed several important differences in the matter of busses for transportation, and better buildings and equipment. This commission, appointed by the legislature, is carrying on its studies, and will report to the incoming legislature with the sincere hope that these inequalities will be remedied through the sympathetic assistance and cooperation of the white people and law-makers of the state.

Of course we have not the time to go into all that, Dr. Newbold said, but Dr. Graham, who brought a most informational and interesting picture of education in the various parts of the country referred to the federal educational legislation before congress today, which on the objection of southern members was amended so that while the money for the improvement and betterment of the schools would be appropriated by the government the schools themselves would not be controlled from Washington.

Dr. Graham referred to the fact that the southeastern states, that were the poorest in the union and possessed the largest number of children, had the least money, and also were the cradle of the country, with the lowest standard of education, and cost the people more per capita for every school child.

The wealth, he said, is in the northeastern part of the country and there are the smallest number of children per capita of population, therefore, they have the best schools, the best teacher and it costs them less per child to educate.

Therefore, the money appropriated for the schools of the nation by the federal government should not be according to the wealth and population of the state, but distributed according to the number of school children in the state. This would remedy the great differences that exist and provide an average equality and excellence for the entire nation and thus level up the quality of the intellectual development of the children of the country.

This strikes us as being a fine thing. It will, of course, require money to do the things that Dr. Newbold and the commission recommends, and this federal legislation supplies the necessary funds to place the rural schools of the state, both white and colored, on the level of greater efficiency, while the schools of America under the plan will be on an equality with reference to education, and every school child in every section will receive the same consideration.

The presence of Governor Hoey last evening was a great drawing crowd and he brought a message of hope and progress that is in keeping with his regime in the direction of the affairs of good old North Carolina. Governor Hoey is an optimist, and wherever he goes he tells the people of North Carolina they are blessed and that all they have to do is to work and strive and they will realize all their expectations.

Raleigh, N. C., News & Observer
May 11, 1938

INTERRACIAL MEETING IS BROUGHT TO CLOSE

Bradshaw Says Cooperation Can Do Much Toward 'Saving the World'

Chapel Hill, May 10.—(AP)—Contrasting Germany's policy of weeding out people according to the stock they come from, Dean Francis F. Bradshaw of the University of North Carolina said today that "We in America believe that all races can absorb culture and beauty" and that the growing spirit of cooperation between the Negro and white races can go a long way toward "saving the world."

Dean Bradshaw spoke before today's session of the interracial conference which was held at the University and Duke University yesterday and today. He presided over the Chapel Hill session, which was attended by more than 60 delegates.

The conference, which came to a close following a program at Duke this afternoon, was sponsored by the division of cooperation in education and race relations, with the collaboration of the two universities, under the direction of Dr. N. C. Newbold of the State Department of Public Instruction.

This morning's program included discussions and reports by R. B. Downs, University librarian and representatives from a number of other universities and colleges.

Sketches of prominent Negro educators were presented by Donald Pengelly, Duke University; Miss Mamie L. Norris and R. S. Watson, State Normal School; Prof. George Snowden, Shaw University; Miss Sallie J. Davis, head of the history department and Miss Carolyn Brinkley, East Carolina Teachers College and Miss Eva J. Lewis, head of the English department, State Normal School. Elizabeth City.

Race Relations - 1938

Meetings, Conferences, etc.

North Carolina

Charlotte, N. C. Observer
May 7, 1938

Urges Federal Aid For School Systems

Dr. Frank Graham, U. N. C. Prexy, Tells Interracial Conference That Democratic Distribution of Funds Among States is Needed.

Special to The Observer.

WILSON, May 6.—President Frank P. Graham of the University of North Carolina, urged Federal aid for the educational system of America in an address here today before the 19th annual conference of the North Carolina Interracial commission as that body brought to a close its two-day session.

Declaring that the children of the rural people of America were not getting an even break in the educational system of the nations, Craham urged a democratic distribution of funds among the 48 States of the Union.

Shortly after his speech, the commission went on record here as favoring Federal aid for education.

The Rt. Rev. Edwin A. Penick of Raleigh, was renamed head of the commission for the next year. All other officers were re-elected. Rev. John Barclay of Wilson, and Dr. C. C. Weaver of Charlotte, were named as additional vice chairmen of the organization.

Though the organization did not officially go on record as favoring Charlotte for the 1939 meeting, it was generally supposed that the meeting will be held in that city.

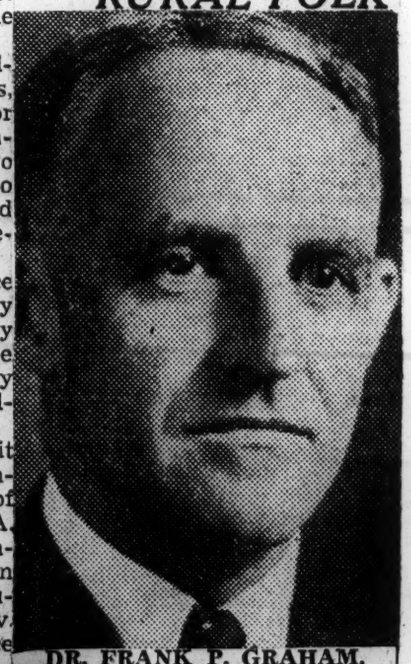
The body adopted resolutions calling for better salaries for teachers, a graduate course of study for negroes, a training school for untrained and mentally deficient negro boys, a training school for negro girls, and the removal of the bad housing conditions among the negroes in the State.

The highlight of the conference program throughout the two-day meeting was the music provided by various negro high school glee clubs, and by Mrs. Harper Holliday and Russell Oweings, both of Wilson.

Another highlight was the exhibit of negro work being done throughout the State, including exhibits of pictures painted by Rev. W. A. Cooper of Charlotte, who is sponsoring a movement in that section to portray the negro and his occupations as they really are. Rev. Cooper, a negro, told the conference here yesterday that his group had embarked on a five-year program to paint negro life in the various occupational groups and he pointed out that leaders in each group would be portrayed "to the world just as he is."

Exhibits of negro NYA work was also shown. C. E. Boyd, negro NYA head in the State, told the meeting yesterday of the work that is being done in negro NYA centers in Elizabeth City, Winston-Salem, Oxford and Fayetteville and of the good that is being accomplished among young negroes in the State in this way.

ASKS EVEN BREAK FOR RURAL FOLK



DR. FRANK P. GRAHAM.

Wilson, N. C., Daily Times
May 5, 1938

19th Interracial Meet Opens Today

Governor Clyde R. Hoey to Speak Tonight at Christian Church As 19th Annual Statewide Conference of North Carolina Interracial Commission Opens Here Today.

The 19th annual statewide conference of the North Carolina Interracial Commission got underway here this afternoon with the Rt. Rev. Edwin A. Penick, of Raleigh, state chairman, presiding, and Dr. George S. Mitchell, of Raleigh, Director of Region 4 of the Farm Security Program, gave a report on progress over the state.

After registering at the First Christian church here this afternoon the delegates of the conference, which included representatives of both the white and negro races, Rev. J. Q. Beckwith, rector of St. Timothy's Episcopal church here, pronounced the invocation and the Bricks high school Glee club rendered several musical selections.

The Darden high school Glee club of Wilson gave several selections, while a discussion group was held on "responsibility of officials and others in making further progress."

Tonight at the Christian church Governor Clyde R. Hoey will make the principal address to the commission session, which will begin at 7:45. Dr. H. L. Trigg, of the State Department of Education, will also speak tonight. Gov. Hoey will be introduced by W. A. Lucas, of Wilson, chairman of the state board of elections.

Tomorrow morning another discussion session will be held by the commission, at which time the highlight of the program will be a speech by President Frank P. Graham, of the University of North Carolina. A number of other speakers will also address the gathering. The conference will adjourn at noon tomorrow.

Senator E. G. Flanagan, of Greenville, telegraphed here at the last moment today to say that he was ill and could not attend the Interracial meeting.

Speaks Tonight

CLYDE R. HOEY

Governor Clyde R. Hoey who will speak at tonight's session of the 19th annual statewide conference of the N. C. Interracial Commission at the Christian Church.

Shelby, N. C. Star
April 29, 1938

INTERRACIAL COOPERATION COMMISSION WILL MEET

WILSON, April 29.— (AP) —The North Carolina commission on interracial cooperation will meet here May 5-6, speakers will include Governor Hoey and Dr. Frank Graham, president of the University of North Carolina, Chairman L. R. Reynolds of Raleigh announced.

Durham, N. C., Morning Herald
May 11, 1938

CONTRASTING RACE VIEWS POINTED OUT

Carolina Dean Refers To American Belief All Peoples Can Absorb Culture

Dean Francis F. Bradshaw of the University of North Carolina contrasted Germany's policy of weeding out people according to their stock with the American belief "that all races can absorb culture and beauty" at a meeting of the Interracial conference at Chapel Hill yesterday.

The two-day meeting on cooperation in education and race relations closed at Duke university yesterday afternoon. Students from various colleges participated in discussions. One group reported the undertaking of a community survey on household servant qualifications and aptitudes.

At Chapel Hill Dean Bradshaw commented that the growing spirit of cooperation between the Negro and white races can go a long way toward "saving the world."

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Sketches of prominent Negro educators were presented by Donald Pengelly, Duke university; Miss Mamie L. Norris and R. S. Watson, State Normal school; Prof. George Snowden, Shaw university; Miss Sallie J. Davis, head of the history department, and Miss Carolyn Brinkley, E. C. T. C.; and Miss Eva J. Lewis, head of the English department, State Normal school, Elizabeth City.

The conference was sponsored by the Division of Cooperation in Education and Race Relations, with the collaboration of the two universities, under the direction of Dr. N. C. Newbold of the state department of public instruction.

Durham, N. C., Morning Herald
May 10, 1938

RACE CONFERENCE GOES TO CAROLINA

AFTER DUKE TALK

Equal Advantages

Some 50 leading educators, physicians, dentists, and men of both the white and religion.

Equalization of educational opportunities for the Negro was emphasized by Clyde A. Erwin, state superintendent of public instruction, yesterday at the initial session of the conference held under auspices of the division of cooperation in education and race relations, in York chapel of the Duke school of religion.

Paraphrasing a statement of Lincoln, Mr. Erwin said a nation cannot exist half slave and half free, as on the threshold of an era when

State Superintendent Of Public Instruction Calls For

preachers, business men of both the white and Negro races were in attendance. During the afternoon the sessions were continued at the University of North Carolina.

"The state department of public instruction," he said, "is immensely interested in narrowing all the gaps existing in all classes of education, and in abolishing all prejudice and discriminations. I believe we are

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North Carolina

Charlotte, N. C. Observer
May 7, 1938

Urges Federal Aid For School Systems

Dr. Frank Graham, U. N. C. Prexy, Tells Interracial Conference That Democratic Distribution of Funds Among States is Needed.

Special to The Observer.

WILSON, May 6.—President Frank P. Graham of the University of North Carolina, urged Federal aid for the educational system of America in an address here today before the 19th annual conference of the North Carolina Interracial commission as that body brought to a close its two-day session.

Declaring that the children of the rural people of America were not getting an even break in the educational system of the nations, Craham urged a democratic distribution of funds among the 48 States of the Union.

Shortly after his speech, the commission went on record here as favoring Federal aid for education.

The Rt. Rev. Edwin A. Penick of Raleigh, was renamed head of the commission for the next year. All other officers were re-elected. Rev. John Barclay of Wilson, and Dr. C. C. Weaver of Charlotte, were named as additional vice chairmen of the organization.

Though the organization did not officially go on record as favoring Charlotte for the 1939 meeting, it was generally supposed that the meeting will be held in that city.

The body adopted resolutions calling for better salaries for teachers, a graduate course of study for negroes, a training school for untrained and mentally deficient negro boys, a training school for negro girls, and the removal of the bad housing conditions among the negroes in the State.

The highlight of the conference program throughout the two-day meeting was the music provided by various negro high school glee clubs, and by Mrs. Harper Holliday and Russell Oweings, both of Wilson.

Another highlight was the exhibit of negro work being done throughout the State, including exhibits of pictures painted by Rev. W. A. Cooper of Charlotte, who is sponsoring a movement in that section to portray the negro and his occupations as they really are. Rev. Cooper, a negro, told the conference here yesterday that his group had embarked on a five-year program to paint negro life in the various occupational groups and he pointed out that leaders in each group would be portrayed "to the world just as he is."

Exhibits of negro NYA work was also shown. C. E. Boyd, negro NYA head in the State, told the meeting yesterday of the work that is being done in negro NYA centers in Elizabeth City, Winston-Salem, Oxford and Fayetteville and of the good that is being accomplished among young negroes in the State in this way. 7

ASKS EVEN BREAK FOR RURAL FOLK

DR. FRANK P. GRAHAM.

Wilson, N. C., Daily Times
May 5, 1938

19th Interracial Meet Opens Today

Governor Clyde R. Hoey to Speak Tonight at Christian Church As 19th Annual Statewide Conference of North Carolina Interracial Commission Opens Here Today.

The 19th annual statewide conference of the North Carolina Interracial Commission got underway here this afternoon with the Rt. Rev. Edwin A. Penick, of Raleigh, state chairman, presiding, and Dr. George S. Mitchell, of Raleigh, Director of Region 4 of the Farm Security Program, gave a report on progress over the state.

After registering at the First Christian church here this afternoon the delegates of the conference, which included representatives of both the white and negro races, Rev. J. Q. Beckwith, rector of St. Timothy's Episcopal church here, pronounced the invocation and the Bricks high school Glee club rendered several musical selections.

The Darden high school Glee club of Wilson gave several selections, while a discussion group was held on "responsibility of officials and others in making further progress."

Tonight at the Christian church Governor Clyde R. Hoey will make the principal address to the commission session, which will begin at 7:45. Dr. H. L. Trigg, of the State Department of Education, will also speak tonight. Gov. Hoey will be introduced by W. A. Lucas, of Wilson, chairman of the state board of elections.

Tomorrow morning another discussion session will be held by the commission, at which time the highlight of the program will be a speech by President Frank P. Graham, of the University of North Carolina. A number of other speakers will also address the gathering. The conference will adjourn at noon tomorrow.

Senator E. G. Flanagan, of Greenville, telegraphed here at the last moment today to say that he was ill and could not attend the Interracial meeting.

Speaks Tonight

CLYDE R. HOEY

Governor Clyde R. Hoey who will speak at tonight's session of the 19th annual statewide conference of the N. C. Interracial Commission at the Christian Church.

Shelby, N. C. Star
April 29, 1938

INTERRACIAL COOPERATION COMMISSION WILL MEET

WILSON, April 29.— (AP) —The North Carolina commission on interracial cooperation will meet here May 5-6, speakers will include Governor Hoey and Dr. Frank Graham, president of the University of North Carolina, Chairman L. R. Reynolds of Raleigh announced.

Durham, N. C., Morning Herald
May 11, 1938

CONTRASTING RACE VIEWS POINTED OUT

Carolina Dean Refers To American Belief All Peoples Can Absorb Culture

Dean Francis F. Bradshaw of the University of North Carolina contrasted Germany's policy of weeding out people according to their stock with the American belief "that all races can absorb culture and beauty" at a meeting of the Interracial conference at Chapel Hill yesterday.

The two-day meeting on cooperation in education and race relations closed at Duke university yesterday afternoon. Students from various colleges participated in discussions. One group reported the undertaking of a community survey on household servant qualifications and aptitudes.

At Chapel Hill Dean Bradshaw commented that the growing spirit of cooperation between the Negro and white races can go a long way toward "saving the world."

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Durham, N. C., Morning Herald
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preachers, physicians, business men of both Negro races were in attendance. During the afternoon the sessions were continued at the University of North Carolina.

Paraphrasing a statement of Lincoln, Mr. Erwin said a nation cannot exist half slave and half free, as discriminations. I believe we are on the threshold of an era when

State Superintendent Of Public Instruction Calls For

all groups will be working together on an equal plane."

It was pointed out during the day by Dr. N. C. Newbold, director of the state department of public instruction division of Negro education, that half of the 2,000 Negro preachers of the state have not so much as high school training, and that few of the other half have attended college. A committee headed by Dr. William Stuart Nelson, of Dillard college, New Orleans, suggested a program of graduate work for qualified colored ministers who might, in turn, teach in special institutes for their groups.

Dr. Howard E. Jensen, Duke sociologist, presided over the morning session. He declared that the white and colored races share their problems and that they must be worked out cooperatively.

The conference was officially welcomed to Duke by Dean W. H. Wannamaker, who expressed the necessity of groups working together on common problems. The only danger with education, he said, is that there is too little of it.

This morning the conference will continue its session in Chapel Hill, and the final meeting will be held in the afternoon at Duke university with President W. P. Few presiding.

A motion for the continuation of extension courses being given by Carolina, Duke and Wake Forest medical professors to Negro physicians throughout the state was adopted at the afternoon's session of the interracial conference at the University of North Carolina.

Administrative Dean R. B. House presided.

Other topics discussed at this afternoon's session included plans to request that Negro theology students be allowed to take graduate courses in educational institutions throughout the south or that these institutions offer extension courses in graduate theology to Negro students.

N. C. Newbold, of the state department of public instruction, announced that several outstanding North Carolina insurance companies have agreed to add to their personnels persons to assist the state board of health in making examinations of Negro applicants to their companies.

Plans were also made for the selection of 100 outstanding Negroes in this state in various occupational groups whose work and lives will be written up for the benefit of Negro school children.

This morning's program will include discussions on book collections on race relations now in use and methods for extending library services.

Elizabeth City, N. C. Advance
October 22, 1938

Area Interracial Meet To Be Held Here Monday

State Normal Girls Glee Club to Sing; Session at Courthouse Addition

The North Carolina Commission on Interracial Cooperation will hold the sixth of its October regional meetings here Monday at the courthouse with L. R. Reynolds, Director of the Commission, in charge.

With prominent speakers and special music by the State Normal Girls Glee Club on the program the sessions will convene at 2:30 Monday afternoon and again at eight o'clock Monday evening.

Speakers have not been announced as yet, but the list from which they will be chosen is composed of such prominent people as Dr. Howard E. Jensen, Duke University; Editor Jonathan Daniels of the News and Observer, Raleigh; Gurney P. Hood, Commissioner of Banking, Raleigh; and 26 others.

The main purpose of these conferences is to interpret the need of and to create public sentiment for:

(A) Adequate State institution for he care and training of feeble-minded Negro children.

(B) Adequate support of an institution for delinquent Negro girls, comparable to the one for white girls at Samarcand.

(C) Removing the differentials in educational opportunity for Negro youth.

(D) Further elimination of tuberculosis and social diseases.

(E) Helping the Negro to help himself survive economically.

(F) Mutual good will and cooperation through better understanding.

President J. H. Bias of State Normal Teachers College and G. R. Little are arranging the program for the day, which promises to be an interesting and educational one.

Wilmington, N. C. Morning Star
October 19, 1938

Six Inter-Racial Meets Are Planned By Commission

Six regional conferences are being conducted by the North Carolina Commission on Inter-racial Cooperation during the month of October.

Each conference will be under the direction of a vice-chairman of the commission. In addition to local attendance members and friends of the commission within a radius of 50 miles are invited to attend the nearest conference. Members of the general assembly and editors of newspapers are especially invted, it was announced today by Bishop Thomas C. Darst, chairman of the local unit.

The regional conference for this district will be held in St. Paul's parish house on Wednesday at 2:30 in the afternoon and 7:30 in the evening. The meeting is open to both white and colored citizens of the community.

The membership of the North Carolina commission, which is upon invitation from the governor and a membership committee, now includes more than 2,000 leading citizens representing every county in North Carolina. These are not "professional uplifters," but are among the most trusted and well-balanced citizens in the state, who see the importance of dealing with racial problems on an unemotional and factual basis. Five governors of North Carolina —Morrison, McLean, Gardner, Ehringhaus, and Hoey — have given whole-hearted endorsement to the sane approach of the commission to these problems.

Bishop Darst will preside.

Raleigh, N. C., News & Observer
November 8, 1938

NEGRO CHURCH HONORS WHITE MAN'S MEMORY

Wilson, Nov. 7.—Tribute to a white friend was paid by the St. John A. M. E. Church of Wilson when a special memorial service was held in recognition of Russell Owings' work in organizing Negro choral groups here. Owings was killed in an automobile accident near Durham Saturday afternoon.

The Rev. Richard A. G. Foster, pastor of the Negro church in which Mr. Owings helped to organize a choir, paid tribute to the singer's "unselfish service."

Wilmington, N. C. News
October 20, 1938

RACIAL MEETINGS CONDUCTED HERE

L. R. Reynolds Leads Discussion On Inter-Racial Cooperation

The North Carolina Commission on Inter-racial Cooperation held the third of a series of six regional conferences here yesterday and last night with L. R. Reynolds, director of the commissions of North Carolina and Virginia, in charge.

At a meeting yesterday afternoon at St. Paul's Episcopal church, a small but interested group of citizens discussed the possibility of a separate state institution for the training and custodial care of feeble minded negro children and the erection of an institution for the care of delinquent negro girls.

A committee composed of Dr. A. D. P. Gilmour, pastor of the First Presbyterian church, Mrs. Walter Sprunt, and Dr. Robert R. Taylor, former vice-president of Tuskeegee Institute and a trustee of the North Carolina State college for Negroes, was appointed to draw resolutions endorsing the proposals.

At the meeting last night, a group discussed revision of the local committee on inter-racial cooperation, which would meet not less than four times a year.

A proposed state anti-lynching law which would obviate the necessity of a federal anti-lynching bill and which, it was said, would be more effective than a federal bill, was mentioned but there was no discussion.

The meeting last night was one of the six being held in the state to bring public attention to the need for three projects and to crystalize public sentiment so they may be obtained. The projects, which have the endorsement of the state conference on social service and the state inter-racial co-operation commission, would provide the two institutions approved yesterday afternoon and for the passage by the general assembly of a state anti-lynching bill.

Today and tonight a similar conference will be held in New Bern tomorrow and tomorrow night another will be held in Fayetteville. Monday and Monday night the final conference of the series will be conducted at Elizabeth City.

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Greensboro, N. C., Record
November 5, 1938

CHINESE TO BE SPEAKERS HERE

Two Chinese Youth Delegates Will Make Series of Talks Wednesday

Two Chinese youth delegates to the world youth congress held last August at Vassar college, who are now on a goodwill tour of the United States will spend next Wednesday in Greensboro making seven addresses to fill a schedule set up by a joint committee of students from seven local colleges and representatives of the business and industrial girls' department of the Greensboro Y. W. C. A.

The principal meeting of the day will be a youth mass meeting to be held in Students' auditorium of Woman's college at 8 o'clock Wednesday evening, when the two visitors will be introduced by their fellow countryman, Tommy Wong, a Greensboro resident.

Will Return to China.

The two Chinese visitors will be Miss Pearl Teh-wei Liu, who before the Japanese invaded her country and for a time after the war broke out, was a school teacher in Hankow, and Dr. Pao-yu Yin, international peace campaign worker in China. They have been on a tour of the nation, and are on their way back to San Francisco, where they will sail December 15, carrying with them good will and gifts of the youth of America to the youth of China. Their three stops in North Carolina are at Raleigh, Durham and Greensboro. Accompanying them will be Miss Helen Weiner, of the American youth congress.

The heavy schedule of next Wednesday will begin at 9:45 o'clock, when Dr. Yin will speak at Guilford college and Miss Liu at Palmer Memorial institute.

—Speaking Program.

At 12:30 o'clock, Dr. Yin will address the Lions club luncheon. He will be presented by Miss Mereb Mossman, of Woman's college faculty, who spent a number of years in China as a college faculty member. At 5:45 o'clock that afternoon, Dr. Yin will make a radio address over station WBIG.

Miss Liu will be guest speaker at a joint supper meeting of the business and industrial girls' clubs of the Y. W. C. A. at 6 o'clock at the Y. W. C. A. This program has been arranged by joint committees of the two groups, and Miss Louise Wurreschke, chairman of public affairs of the Business Girls' club will preside. The two presidents, Miss Eliza Norwood, of the Acorn club, and Miss Chris Stewart, of the Business Girls' club, will act as hostesses, and Miss Mary Bethel Schoolfield will have charge of music. Decorations will be taken care of by Miss Louise Whittington and Miss Sallie Phillips.

At the same time, starting at 6:15 o'clock, Dr. Yin will speak at a Dutch faculty dinner at Woman's college. This is being arranged by Miss Mossman.

Arranged By Colleges.

Colleges which have been represented in making arrangements for the local visitation are Woman's, Greensboro, Guilford, Bennett, A. and T., Lutheran Emanuel and Palmer Memorial institute. Advising with the student and Greensboro Y. W. C. A. representatives have been Miss Wilhelmina Rowland, religious interests director of Woman's college; Miss Mossman, of Woman's college faculty, and Miss Malvin Morton, group activities secretary of the Greensboro Y. W. C. A.

Born in Fuchow, Miss Pearl Liu has been almost entirely educated in American-directed schools. Her preparatory training was received in St. Hilda's school in Wuchang. From there she went to Yenching university in Peiping. After graduation in 1935, she became a teacher in a high school in Hankow—which is directly across the river from Wuchang. For a year she taught English to the pupils of All Saints school, a Chinese Episcopal church school. At the same time she commenced daily broadcasts from the Hankow municipal radio station.

Moves to Hankow.

In the fall of 1936, she moved to the First Municipal Girls' Middle school in Hankow, where she continued to teach English. When the Japanese first commenced to bomb Hankow, Miss Liu would rush her pupils from the classroom to the nearest dugout upon hearing the siren signal.

In the late winter of 1937 the danger in Hankow became so great that the First Municipal school was forced to close. Miss Liu was immediately made superintendent of the Nien-Yu-Tao dressing station for seriously wounded soldiers.

When the First Municipal school reopened last spring, she resumed her teaching there, without relinquishing her outside activities for the relief of refugees and the wounded. The school term came to a close in June without serious mishap. Since she has been in this country, Miss Liu has received word that a part of the school has been destroyed by Japanese bombs.

Works For Peace.

Dr. Yin has been on the staff of the anti-aggression campaign, the China branch of the IPC, since last March. During this time he has labored day and night, writing and editing pamphlets, and lecturing in the interest of peace. In addition, he has been connected with the central government of China in a technical capacity.

Pao-yu Yin was born in Shanghai and graduated from the University of Shanghai in 1930 with an A. B. degree. He came to this country shortly after, and in the fall entered Johns Hopkins university in Baltimore. He received a Ph. D. degree in political science from this institution in 1935.

Returning to China, he taught political science for a year in the National Central university in Nanking. In 1936 he resigned to join the research staff of the central government. When war hit China he was connected with the political section of the national military council. He had worked first on the Shanghai front and later in Nanking.

ORIENTAL VISITORS—Pictured above at top is Miss Pearl Lui, of the Chinese Young Women's Christian association, and lower Dr. Pao-yu Yin, of the international peace campaign, who will make a series of addresses in interest of peace here next Wednesday

DR. J. E. SHEPARD MAKES GOODWILL RADIO ADDRESS

DURHAM, N. C., Nov. 24 — (C) — Dr. James E. Shepard, president of the North Carolina college and of the North Carolina Teachers association, and Grand Master of the Negro Masons of North Carolina, spoke over a statewide radio hookup from the B. N. Duke auditorium on the N. C. College campus Tuesday evening, November 15, on an interracial subject. The address was heard from 9 to 9:30 p. m.

Bennett Student Presides at an Interracial Meet

GREENSBORO, N. C., Nov. 24 — (ANP) — Miss Frances E. Jones, Greensboro, N. C., a senior at Bennett college, presided at a city-wide interracial mass meeting held in Student's hall, Women's college, in Greensboro, Wednesday evening. Principal speakers of the evening were Miss Pearl Teh-wei Liu and Dr. Pao-yu Yin, Chinese youth delegates from the World Youth congress held at Vassar college last spring and attended also by Miss Jones.

Miss Liu and Dr. Yin, both authorities on the Far Eastern situation, spoke graphically of the Sino-Japanese affairs to an audience composed of students from Women's college, Bennett college, A. and T. college, Guilford college, Greensboro college, Palmer Memorial institute and Lutheran college. Miss Jones was chairman of the committee which arranged for the visit of the Chinese delegates to Greensboro.

Greensboro, N. C., News
Novemebr 10, 1938

HEAR CHINESE TALKS AT WOMAN'S COLLEGE

War and Peace Serve As Themes of Two Visitors.

"Nations are preparing for war while they are crying for peace," said Dr. Pao-Yu Yin, speaking at the Greensboro Youth Assembly meeting at Woman's college last evening. Dr. Yin, who with Miss Pearl Teh-wei Liu, is touring the United States in the interest of Chinese-American student relations, was introduced by Tommy Wong, of Greensboro.

"Forces against peace are well organized, forces for peace are not, rather they are pulling against one another," he pointed out in his plea for organization and co-operation of peace groups. He declared that nobody has anything to gain in the present Chino-Japanese war.

Miss Liu, who also spoke, summarized the two great movements in China for mass education and the mobilization of women.

Dr. Yin and Miss Liu spoke under the sponsorship of the Greensboro Intercollegiate Interracial commission, Y. M. and Y. W. C. A., American Student union, and Peace organizations on the campuses of Woman's college, Guilford, Greensboro, Bennett, Immanuel Lutheran and A. and T. colleges.

Greenville, N. C.—Reflector
November 23, 1938

Report [illegible] On Inter-Rac[illegible] Meeting

The assembly hour at the college Tuesday, Nov. 22, was taken up with reports of the Inter-racian Commission conference held in New Bern recently. Since the population of the south is about one-third Negroes, the purpose of this commission is to study problems of race relationships and find ways and means of cooperation between the two races.

Miss Marguerite Averett, Oxford senior, spoke first, in explanation of the nature of the commission. The North Carolina Commission on Inter-racial Cooperation has a membership of about 2,000 people. It has been supported by the last five governors of the state. The interests of the commission concerning the Negro have to do with health and recreation, economic security, citizenship, education and social welfare.

Miss Magdalene Powell, junior of Fremont, made a report on the morning and afternoon sessions of the conference. The conference she said, was under the direction of Dr. L. R. Reynolds of Raleigh, and was held in the New Bern Methodist church.

After the morning session, in which, among other things the state anti-lynching bill was studied, the group was taken on a tour of historical spots in New Bern.

Emmett Sawyer, Belcross junior, reported on the evening's program, which was held in the Presbyterian church. In the evening both Mr. Wright and Mr. Toll of the college, spoke briefly. Some of the facts brought out by Mr. Sawyer's talk were that there is no school of theology for Negroes in North Carolina; that the Negro school teacher with the same training as a white teacher gets only 77 per cent of the salary of a white teacher; that the Sheppard Memorial Hospital in New Bern is the only Negro hospital in Eastern North Carolina.

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Asheboro, N. C Tribune
March 31, 1938

Prof. Barrett Is Named Member of State Commission

Professor C. A. Barrett, principal of the Randolph County Training School, is in receipt of a letter from Governor Clyde R. Hoey, appointing him to membership on the State Commission of Inter-racial cooperation. The commission is composed of some of the leading educators, civic leaders, churchmen, white and colored, men and women, dedicated to the task of creating a better understanding among all races. The commission has been in operation for several years in this state and has extended its membership to embrace every county and community in the state.

The Governor feels that the fine relationship existing between the races in the state is a tribute to the common sense and mature judgment of the people of both races working together harmoniously in solving the problems which vitally affect our civilization.

Prof. Barrett was first appointed to this commission about four years ago by Gov. J. C. B. Ehringhaus.

Wilson, N. C., Daily Times
April 20, 1938

THE INTER-RACIAL CONFERENCE FOR NORTH CAROLINA

Will Be Held In Wilson On May the 5th and 6th and There Will Be Three Meetings On Those Dates. Local Committee Appointed To Work Out Details. Governor Hoey and President Graham Coming.

Mr. L. R. Reynolds, of Raleigh, state director of the Inter-racial Conference Commission of North Carolina, met with a number of citizens of Wilson yesterday afternoon, white and colored, in the Christian church and discussed the coming conference and appointed a committee of citizens to prepare details for the meeting.

The local committee was named as follows, Rev. John Barclay, Chairman, Mrs. Lula Ruffin, Rev. E. O. Saunders, Pastor of the Negro Presbyterian church, Camillus Darden, E. M. Barnes, Principal of the Negro high school, and John D. Gold.

Secretary Lester Rose of the Chamber of Commerce, presided and Mr. Reynolds stated the plans and purposes of the conference, and then asked those present for suggestions. Mr. Reynolds stated that there would be three meetings here held on May the fifth and sixth and there would be quite a number of visitors including white and colored. The entertainment of the colored visitors will be arranged by the Negro citizens of the town.

It will be necessary to have a place to hold the meetings, on account of the expected large attendance and the interest that will be engendered in the event for all of our pople both white and colored.

Governor Hoey will address the convention one evening during the meeting, and President Frak Graham of the University of North Carolina also during the session, and of course it will require a large auditorium to accommodate the expected crowds.

Entertainment is promised by the colored people and local talent from the college and schools.

There will be an exhibit of work by the colored people, and graphs and pictures, and the occasion will be educational, and to foster good will between the races.

The local committee will make the necessary arrangements and the announcements later. And suggestions will be welcomed by the committee to make the success that is desired.

Raleigh, N. C., News & Observer
April 26, 1938

ROTARIANS HEAR OF RURAL ISSUES

Dr. Raper Urges Change of Attitude; List of Candidates Presented

Calling attention to the population contributions the rural South is making the urban South and the nation, Dr. Arthur Raper, secretary of the Commission on Interracial Cooperation, warned Rotarians at their luncheon meeting yesterday that the "white farmer is falling into a trap set for the Negro 'to keep him in his place.'"

"The white man pays in the long run the penalties he tries to place on the Negro," Dr. Raper said. "We must change our attitude toward one of appreciation of human values and not a snobbishness on racial issues."

Dr. Raper told the mildly shocked Rotarians that "it is impossible for a man to try to hold down another man without staying down there with him."

Bringing out a commercial reason why the Rotarians, as urbanites, should be interested, Dr. Raper reminded them that cities were not reproducing themselves and that future populations must come from rural areas, where "the great block of the population lives in a one-horse civilization," without adequate health, educational or cultural facilities.

"The only way to be certain of an educated city populace 30 years from now is to assure education and better conditions for the rural families," he said. "How much is health and education worth to the worker? And how much is it worth to the employer?

"The great proportion of farming class are disinherited,—they don't vote, they don't belong to any organization, not even the church, they aren't educated and live in subsistence. When these rural pople move into cities, we—the cities—pay the price of the neglect of them."

E. Y. King, secretary of the State College Y. M. C. A., introduced the speaker.

Officers Nominated.

George Marsh, chairman of the nominating committee, offered a double list of candidates for new officers of the Rotary Club. The list, which will be voted on at next Monday's session, is as follows:

For president, W. L. Wyatt and Louis Sutton; for vice president, Wade Gallant and Troy Ferguson; for secretary, Harry Davis and Harry Randall; for sergeant at arms, Bill Grimes and Sidney Koonce; for the board of directors, Paul Vecker, Charles Wray, Ernest Nieman, Hal Trentman, Milton Cutliff, Lyman Kiser, Bunyan Tyner, Vance Baise, Landon Hill and W. D. Martin.

Visitors included: J. F. Tufts, R. E. Carnes, J. P. Hightower, James M. Lynch, all of Raleigh; Claude Hafer of Southern Pines; E. W. Patterson of Greensboro; Warren McNeill of Red Springs; Wallace L. Caldwell of Birmingham, Ala.; Warren I. Glover, Jr., of Sanford, and R. D. Bracken of Sanford.

Greenville, N. C., Reflector
April 23, 1938

Inter-Racial Meet Held Friday Night

A preliminary meeting of representative white and colored citizens of Greenville met last nigh to lay the ground work for a permanent organization for co-operating with the North Carolina Commission on Interacial Co-operation

Pressing and immediate problems were suggested by those in attendance revealing how much Greenville could contribute b yhaving an organization for Interacial Co-operation.

The next meeting is to be held May 11 at the Presbyterian church with E. G. Flanagan, Robert Coleman, Rev. J. A. Nimmo and Miss I. M. Donnell as a committee on arrangements. The meeting last night was called by Rev. R. C. Grady at the request of L. R. Reynolds, director of the North Carolina Commission on Interacial Co-operation.

Colonel E. G. Flanagan is to preside at the state meeting of the Interacial Co-operation Commission which meets in Wilson May 5 and 6

Ahoskie, N. C., Herald
April 21, 1938

Underwood Gets Appointment State Interracial Body

Murfreesboro Man Gets Appointment from Governor Clyde Hoey Recently

Hon. R. H. Underwood, Murfreesboro business man and candidate for re-election to the General Assembly from Hertford county, has been appointed a member of the North Carolina Commission on Interracial Cooperation by Governor Clyde R. Hoey.

Governor Hoey stated in his appointment:

"With a view to carrying forward the work of this important Commission I am designating you as a member of this Commission —A Citizens' Committee of Two Thousand for the state. I hope that you will accept this appointment and that you will visualize it as an opportunity to serve the best interests of your state in promoting good will and a better understanding between the races, to the end that we may build a better and finer civilization for those who come after us."

Commission Attacks Slum Clearance, Salary Issue

Journal & Guide 5-14-38 Norfolk, Va.

Wilmington, N. C. News

Staff Correspondence

October 18, 1938

WILSON, N. C.—First on the list of seven resolutions adopted by the North Carolina Commission on Interracial Cooperation in its 19th annual statewide conference at the Christian Church here last Thursday and Friday was one urging prompt and satisfactory adjustment of the differential in teachers salaries between whites and Negroes and urging that graduate instruction be provided for Negroes. Slum clearance was included in the resolutions.

The resolutions are as follows:

"Be it resolved that the North Carolina Commission urges the proper state authorities to make prompt and satisfactory adjustments in Negro teachers salaries and provide graduate instruction for Negro citzens.

(2) Whereas the commisson feels that one of the most outstanding obstacles of most races and one of the greatest sources of misunderstanding is the presence of untrained and mentally deficient Negroes in our communities, the conference resolves that the next legislature be petitioned to establish and maintain a state trainng school for the mentally deficient Negro child.

(3) Further that the state officials give larger consideration to facilities and support for an institution for delinquent Negro girls. girls.

(4) Further, the commission urges that the state and county officials initiate a program for gradual removal of bad housing conditions among Negroes.

(5) Further, the commission wishes to record is appreciation for the work initiated by the State Department of Health in the empoyment of a Negro and the use of federal funds for the enlargement of recreational facilities but it wishes also to urge the employment of additional workers and facilities where needed.

(6) Further, that the commission goes on record as endorsing the equalization of educational opportunity by the aid of federa funds.

(7) And further, the commission wishes to express its appreciation for the splendid hospitality and generous entertaining extended this session of the Interracial Conference by the local committee, church, choirs, and citizens of Wilson.

Interracial Cooperation Meet Opens Here Wednesday Afternoon

The North Carolina Commission on Interracial Cooperation, during the month of October, is conducting six regional conferences. Each conference will be under the direction of a vice-chairman of the commission. In addition to local attendance members and friends of the commission within a radius of 50 miles are invited to attend the nearest conference. Members of the general assembly and editors of newspapers are especially invited, it was announced today by Bishop Thomas C. Darst, chairman of the local unit.

The regional conference for this district will be held in St. Paul's parish house on Wednesday at 2:30 in the afternoon and 7:30 in the evening. The meeting is open to both white and colored citizens of the community.

The membership of the North Carolina commission, which is upon invitation from the governor and a membership committee, now includes more than 2,000 leading citizens representing every county in North Carolina. These are not "professional uplifters," but are among the most trusted and well-balanced citizens in the state, who see the importance of dealing with racial problems on an unemotional and factual basis. Five governors of North Carolina —Morrison, McLean, Gardner, Ehringhaus, and Hoey — have given whole-hearted endorsement to the sane approach of the commission to these problems.

Bishop Darst will preside.

Asheville, N. C., Times

October 15, 1938

BETTER CARE OF STATE NEGROES THEME AT MEET

Inter-Racial Body Meets At Central Church To Discuss Problems.

Approximately 200 persons attended a meeting sponsored by the North Carolina commission on inter-racial cooperation at Central Methodist church yesterday. The conference here, which was one of six being held in the state, adopted resolutions requesting the state provide better facilities for negroes.

Resolutions Listed

Resolutions adopted were:

That letters be sent Buncombe county members of the legislature, the state budget commission and Gov. Clyde Hoey calling attention to the fact that there is no state institution for the care and training of feeble-minded negro children and asking that such an institution be provided. Speakers said that by far the largest percentage of crimes in the South which result in lynchings are committed by the feeble-minded.

That a similar request be made that an institution be provided for delinquent negro girls comparable to that at Samarcand for white girls.

That the conference go on record as endorsing the effort on the part of the inter-racial commission to remove the differential in educational opportunity between white and negro youth, both as to teacher salaries and opportunity for advanced study No provision is made in North Carolina for post-graduate study by negro men and women, it was said.

Dr. Reynolds Praised

That the meeting commend the fine work of Dr. Carl V. Reynolds state health officer, and others associated with him in an effort to eliminate tuberculosis and social diseases among the white and negro races. The resolution urged upon his department the wisdom of using negro physicians and nurses in dealing with negroes, and asked that at least one negro social worker be employed in Buncombe county for work among the negroes.

The question of how the negro may help himself economically was discussed, and ways and means available to white people who wish to help the negro obtain a job were pointed out. The Rev. W. A. Stanbury, pastor of the church and vice-chairman of the North Carolina inter-racial commission, was temporary chairman. Others taking part included L. R. Reynolds, of Richmond Va., chairman of both the North Carolina and Virginia inter-racial commissions, and the Rev. C. Grier Davis, pastor of the First Presbyterian church, who was secretary.

Race Relations—1938
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Ohio.

C.M.C. LEADER HONORED DURING INTERRACIAL FETE IN COLUMBUS

——Five Races Take Part in Parleys on Problems

COLUMBUS, Ohio, July 15—The quadrennial session of the International Convention of Christian Education set a new precedent here Wednesday when Dr. B. Julian Smith, general secretary of religious education in the C.M.E. church, Chicago was named chairman to preside during the interracial luncheon hour which was held at Fort Hayes hotel.

This luncheon brought together some of the outstanding leaders of the huge convention delegation of several thousand persons representing more than a score of the major Protestant religious bodies of America, Canada and England, comprising all races.

Incidentally, it is said to be the first time a member of the Race has been thus so highly honored by the International Convention of Christian Education at one of its quadrennial sessions.

Among the speakers and the topics were "Mexican-White Relations in the United States," led by the Rev. Ramon Cabrera; "Oriental-White Relations in the United States" led by the Rev. Philip Yung Lee.

Interracial Discussions

During the Interracial Round Table dinner discussions held at the same hotel following the interracial luncheon the Round Table themes included such topics as "Negro-White Relations," "Negro-White Relaions in Industry," "Negro-White Relations in Industry," "Negro-White can-White Relations," "Indian-White Relations," and "Oriental-White Relations."

The fullness and frankness on the part of religious leaders in discussing the delicate phases of racial contact and relations are calculated to usher in a "New Day In Race Relations Throughout America," according to observers of the convention's attitude.

Prior to Dr. Smith's elevation to head the religious education department of the C.M.E. church the first part of 1935, he was pastor of Jamison Temple, Kansas City, Mo. He is ably assisted by Dr. E. P. Murchison Jr., eminent religious education expert from Texas. They maintain their offices jointly at the C.M.E. headquarters in Jackson, Tenn.

Negro-American

COLUMBUS, Ohio—(ANP)—Methods of creating Christian attitudes in colored-white, Indian-white, Mexican-white and Oriental-white relations in the United States were discussed in symposium, luncheon and interracial round table dinner groups last week at the Fort Hayes Hotel and the Central YWCA.

Over 250 delegates of five races exchanged points of view on the facts and factors of their common life under the direction of Dr. George E. Haynes of the Federal Council of Churches.

At an interracial dinner addressed by Dean Luther A. Weigle of Yale Divinity School and Dean Benjamin E. Mays of Howard University School of Religion, Dean Mays said that "Christian churches must admit men and women of all races to worship and full fellowship."

Charles H. Houston, NAACP counsel, said that "The first question to decide among yourselves is what education is designed for in America, to make America a democracy or not?" Lester Granger, secretary of race relations of the New York Welfare Council said: "We have found, however, that if an employer puts colored help in his establishment, it is easy to add more, for the community takes more kindly to it than expected."

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Oklahoma Youth Legislature

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The Youth Legislature

Proof that the youth of the two races can get along and that race prejudice would fade but for the elders developed this week when Adjutant General Barrett refused to allow Negroes and whites to be housed in the same military barracks, although the guiding spirits behind the Youth Legislature considered such an arrangement desirable.

The adjutant general dodged behind the theory that an existing state law would not permit such an arrangement, while in Oklahoma City today scores of Negro girls are housed white homes, serving there as maids. The whole thing, therefore, resolves itself into a question of social status, rather than physical distances and proximity. The other fellow does not care how near you get to him in the capacity of a servant. He will declaim for an hour about "sucking a black mammy's breast", but if black mammy's son or daughter happens, by chance, to get fifteen dimes ahead and moves up next door on the front end of the lot, immediately the progeny of black mammy becomes persona grata.

One of the leading lights of the legislature and a candidate for speaker of the House of Representatives, showed his liberal colors early during the legislature by campaigning on a platform which read: "Equal representation for all, regardless of race, creed or sex."

It can readily be seen the young people can show the older heads cards and spades on the question of race relations. We will perhaps have a later report on young Bob Capshaw's campaign theorizing that all races should have equal representation. We do not know just what he has in mind at this writing, but if he is a seasoned campaigner and has thought through his subject properly, he will be able to bring before the attention of the legislature the fact that equal representation for all means Negroes have the right to be represented on the front of the lot as well as in the rear. The poor adjutant general could be helped mightily in his Christian relationship to hear "out of the mouths of babes" it is no crime for a black boy and white boy to lay down and sleep together.

Of course following the blowup of the Utopian arrangements of the youths to realize their dreams of equal rights for all the Negro citizens made arrangements for the care of the youthful delegates of color. This had its complications, however, because of the fine attitude of the sponsors of the Youth Legislature. None of the registration cards carried designation as to race, so when enforced separation came a chair-to-chair canvass had to be taken locating the marooned black solons.

Out of the very difficulties generated by this excursion into the realm of interracial comity will come construction. While it is perhaps a bit disconcerting for the Negro delegates to find the housing situation in the snarl they find it, the minds of white youths will be oriented as never before towards the everyday ugliness of race prejudice and its manifest unfairness as never before.

Wednesday evening a group of young white men tumbled into the Black Dispatch office to secure all of the available material regarding anti-lynching legislation. We were able to give the exact text of the Virginia anti-lynching bill and other information regarding the pending legislation in Congress. One young man was swept off his feet when we told him that there had not been a lynching in the state of Virginia since the enactment of a law against mob murder. He will introduce Thursday a bill covering a state statute prohibiting this type of breaking down of law and order.

It can be readily seen that despite handicaps of prejudice the young folk are going places and doing things. Great good will be accomplished out of this gathering. Negro youth attending the sessions will be stirred as never before. Youth will find a way to break down the barriers of hate and racial insanity, and the assaults made by these young folk against the traditions of several centuries is notice to all that a new day is dawning.

Youth Legislature Given Lamblasting By Reactionaries

Some idea of what the older heads in the state think of the liberal attitude of the white youths who guided the program of the recent Youth Legislature can be gleaned from an editorial appearing in the Poteau News, edited by Bob Kidd, who belongs to the reactionary school of thought rapidly disappearing in Oklahoma.

Said Mr. Kidd:

"The first meeting of the 'youth legislature' was pronounced a success, and its sponsors hoped for much good to come from the move. The last meeting did very little to make people believe that it was following the lead set by its predecessor. It was something like a melting pot for ingredients that simply will not congeal. The speaker, a rather overly-ambitious young man named Bob Capshaw, let his enthusiasm overflow common judgment, and it is possible that much harm can come from the meeting. It was said that he has future political ambition—we do not know; but we do know that if he had his eyes on the future political sky, he had just as well forget all about it and look some other way. He appears to be of more than ordinary intelligence, and it's a pity that it should be wasted in youthful bloom. Many outstanding young men and women were in that meeting; people who will be hearing from in the management of the state in days to come, but, as one who has gazed across the political seas for many, many years, and watched argosies of hope wrecked on impetuous rocks, we would advise that the move be entirely forgot-

Tulsa To Convene Two-Day Session of Oklahoma Youth Legislature April 23rd-24th

Delegates to be Selected for American Youth Congress to be Held in Columbus

Julius Moran on Arrangements Committee

MUSKOGEE, Okla.—Mrs. Cernoria Johnson, leader of the Youth Council, National Association for the Adancement of Colored Peole, was here last night in conference with local committees of the Muskogee Youth Council and announcement is made that everything is ready for the Youth Council session to convene here Saturday, April 30.

Fraternal delegates represent-Milton; invocation, Rev. H. Gaing the Oklahoma Youth Legislanett Lee, Oklahoma City; annual ture, Browsers Club, Oklahomaaddress, state president of Okla-City, and white university groupshoma Youth Council, Mrs. Cerhave signified their intention tonoria Johnson; music, join in the delegation of younger Three o'Clock—Retirement of people who will converge on Mus-various discussion groups. kogee for a day's discussion of Topics of discussion groups common problems.

One of the interesting address-ship to Laboring Groups. Chaires during the day will be deliv-man, Paul Stauffer, Tulsa; sec-ered by Editor Marc Moreland, of-retary, Ermalene Caldwell, Tulsa. the Oklahoma Eagle, Tulsa, 2. The Participation of Newhose subject will be "The Ne-groes in Politics. Chairman, Dr. gro's Participation in Politics." Marc Mooreland; secretary, Mrs.

The night program will be fea-Lorraine Rogers, Chickasha, Okla. tured by an address by Rev. Don-3. Are Negroes Reaching ald A. Hyde, pastor of the First Their Ultimate Goal Through Presbyterian church, Shawnee. Education? Chairman, Lawrence

Music will be furnished at the Lackey, Langston; secretary, Miss night session by the Manual Marie Russell, Okmulgee, Okla. Training highschool band. 4. Is the Negro Ready for So-

The following is the arranged ial Equality? Chairman, Leroy program: Dues, Oklahoma City; secretary,

Registration, 10 o'clock; gen-Miss Elaine Bethel. eral morning session, 10:30; meet-Reassemble in auditorium at 4 ing called to order and appoint-o'clock. ment of committees; Negro Na-Report of discussion groups; tional Anthem, led by Miss Vida report of committees; election of Lois Milton, Oklahoma City, state officers; announcements; adjourn-song leader; invocation, Rev. T. ment. J. Griffin, Muskogee; music, **General Evening Session, 7:30** Muskogee; welcome address, S. **7:30 to 8 o'clock, Band con-**Watson Jennings, president Mus-**cert, Manual Training Highschool** kogee Youth Council; music, quar-**of Muskogee; invocation; solo;** tet; response to welcome address, **address, Rev. Donald A. Hyde,** Julius Moran, president Tulsa **Shawnee, Okla.; spiritual, led by** Youth Council; reading of the **Miss Milton; introduction of pres-**minutes of last meeting; group **dents of various Youth groups;** singing; report on Southern Ne-**announcements; Negro National** gro Youth Congress, Dan Bigbee, **Anthem; adjournment.** Oklahoma City; announcements; adjournment.

General Afternoon Session
2 o'Clock

Youth Council To Take Spotlight During Muskogee Meeting Saturday, April 30

Marc Moreland to Discuss Negro Participation in Politics

Shawnee Pastor To Deliver Night Address

The Oklahoma Youth Legislature will re-convene April 23-24 in Tulsa. In addition to the regular work of the two-day session, the O. Y. L. will also elect additional delegates to the American Youth Congress to be held in Columbus, Ohio, July 2-6. and the World Youth Congress to be at Vassar College, Poughkeepsie, New York, August 15-16. Registration will be at the Y. W. C. A. Saturday morning, April 23.

Mr. Charles Bright, in behalf of the Christian Youth Council, will welcome the youth expected from all sections of the state.

The Oklahoma Youth Legislature, organized last year, held its first session in the state capitol building last December 29-31.

The O. Y. L. is a federated youth conference which plans cooperation between youth organizations on a program to increase educational, recreational, and job opportunities for youth within the state. Over one hundred youth organizations, including church groups, student groups, farm youth, fraternal and civic groups, will send delegates to the conference, as will adult organizations serving youth. In program the O. Y. L. is non-sectarian, and non-partisan, intending only to increase cooperation between youth groups on a common program.

The Tulsa Christian Youth Council is acting as host to the Oklahoma Youth Legislature, and is serving as an Arrangements Committee. The Arrangements Committee includes Charles Bright, chairman; Marion Stehr, John Long, Helen Carver, Curtis Vaughn, Paul Ellington, Walter Barnett, Blanche Foushee, Mary Pittman, Maurice Lewis, Julius Moran, Margaret Little, Arthur Bennet, John Holman, Corine Carrie, Joan Smitherman, Lee Wylie Pauline Wagner, Pauline Bowles and Paul Stauffer.

All youth organizations are invited to send delegates and adult organizations serving youth are invited to send observers. All sessions of the O. Y. L. will be open to visitors. A genera public meeting will be held at the First Methodist Church at 1101 South Boulder, Saturday evening at 8 o'clock.

Speakers will include Col. O. W. Hoop, who will speak on "Youth and Propaganda". Harry Jurey, Executive Field Secretary of the O. Y. L., will discuss arrangements for the oWrld Youth Congress Paul Stauffer will discuss preparations for the American Youth Congress. Mr. Stauffer is a national councilman of the congress.

The sessions will be in the form of panel discussions devoted to departmentalizing the O. Y. L., formulating policies, and plannings the organization of local and county councils. The discussions will be led by Miss Sarah Morris, of Phillips University, at Enid, chairman of the Southwestern Peace Conference; Mr. Bob Capshaw, Central State Tecahers College, Edmond, speaker of the House in the Model Youth Legislature, and Mr. Phil Bird, Oklahoma A. & M. College, Stillwater, president of the Senate in the Model Youth Legislature.

Sunday morning the delegates to the O. Y. L. have been invited to Sunday School and church at the First Methodist Church. Dr. George W. McDonald will address the youth and his congregation on "Youth and Christianity". The State Committee of the O. Y. L. has asked all ministers in the state to preach a youth sermon on the Sunday following Easter each year, setting aside that day as Oklahoma Youth Day, and special emphasis is to be made all over the state for youth attendance on that day.

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Oklahoma Youth Legislature.

Shawnee White Minister Flays Race Prejudice At Muskogee Youth Council

Many Interesting Subjects Discussed

Vida Lois Milton Succeeds Cenoria Johnson as Director

MUSKOGEE, Okla.—Rev. Donald A. Hyde, white Shawnee, minister, bitterly denounced racial prejudice and urged the youth of America to demand equal social and economic justice, during an address delivered to the second annual session of the Youth Council of the Oklahoma Conference of Branches, N. A. A. C. P., held at Muskogee last Saturday night.

An interested audience of white and colored youth heard the minister urge the Negro to make use of the ballot in fighting oppression and social injustice. "Only by organization and aggressiveness can you successfully meet the situation that confronts you," Rev. Hyde said.

The minister told his audience that he was born in Alabama, but has always believed in and practiced fairness to and justice for all.

"Negro Youth in This Crazy World" was the subject of Rev. Hyde's address, and during the course of his remarks pointed out that Negro youth must get a more practical slant at life; must pull the blinds from their eyes and see life as it actually is.

Paul Stauffer, Tulsa, and Dan Bigbee, Oklahoma City, were also white speakers who addressed the convention. Bigbee represented the Oklahoma Youth Legislature and told of the Southern Negro Youth Congress which he recently attended in Chattanooga, Tenn.

The address of Mrs. Cenoria Johnson, director of the Council, was delivered at 2 o'clock Saturday afternoon. After reviewing the work she had tried to accomplish during the past two years and suggesting a program for future work, she told the delegates that her work together with the condition of her health, would not permit her to continue as head of the Youth Council.

The following discussions were had during the afternoon session:

The Negro and His Relationship to Laboring Groups—Chairman, Paul Stauffer, Tulsa; secretary, Ermalene Caldwell, Tulsa.

The Participation of Negroes in Politics—Chairman, Dr. Marc Moreland; secretary, Miss Lorraine Rogers, Chickasha.

Are Negroes Reaching Their Ultimate Goal Through Education?—Chairman, Lawrence Lackey, Langston university; secretary, Miss Marie Russell, Okmulgee.

Is the Negro Ready for Social Equality?—Chairman, Leroy Dues, Oklahoma City; secretary, Miss Elaine Bethel, Oklahoma City.

Officers elected for 1938 were: Miss Vida Lois Milton, Oklahoma City, president; Miss Blanche Foushee, Tulsa, vice president; Samuel W. Jennings, second vice president; Miss Ida Belle Hunter, Oklahoma City, secretary; Miss Alice Williams, Muskogee, assistant secretary; Miss Marie Russell, Oklahoma City, treasurer; Paul Stauffer, Tulsa, publicity director; Samuel Fuhr, Langston, treasurer; Rev. H. Garnett Lee, Oklahoma City, chaplain. Senators to the O. Y. L.: Samuel Jennings, Muskogee; Paul Stauffer, Tulsa; Miss Elaine Bethel, Oklahoma City.

Youth Parley Held In City Saturday

Heated Discussions Claim Attention of Delegates

Clashing in a spirited all day parley, at the Community Center Saturday, youths representing various organizations in Oklahoma City joined in discussion of anti-lynching legislation, wage and hour bills, workingmen's compensation legislation and every phase of current philosophy and governmental program having to do with every day ills.

The meeting was presided over by Mrs. Freddye Mae Williams, columnist for the Black Dispatch, and one of the delegates to the first Oklahoma Youth Legislature. Mrs. Williams in her opening statement said that the purpose of the meeting was to orient the mind of Negro youth in Oklahoma to contemporary problems in our social, political and economic life. "We want any of the youth of the state, and especially in nearby cities, to come and join us in these discussions," declared Mrs. Williams.

Attorney H. McKinley Rowan, Prof. L. L. McGee, Mr. George R. Ragland and Editor Roscoe Dunjee acted as parliamentarians for the meeting, and were the last word on controversal questions of proceedure, but flaming youth had its day in presenting its outlook and thought about many puzzling questions.

Bills presented following organization of the assembly were referred to various committees, comparable with congressional committees, but the authors of bills in presenting their bills and having them read, were subjected to gruelling questioning that sometimes had them gasping for breath.

A very heated and constructive discussion followed when Mr. Lee Edward Lewis, representative of the Alpha Phi Alpha fraternity from Oklahoma City, presented his anti-lynching bill. The Lewis bill, giving its definition of the terms mob and lynch, provided for fining and imprisonment of officers who do not safeguard the lives of the accused and punishment of members of the mob, together with a levy on the county and state wherein such lynchings occur. Among other criticisms of Mr. Lewis' bill, the point that under his proposed legislation, a person not formally accused of a crime and yet suspected by private citizens, may be apprehended by a mob and lynched, without prosecution.

Mr. Lewis announced that he would so rewrite clauses in the bill that would take care of such loopholes.

Bills on wage and hour, inclusive of workers not touched by the present law, together with educational and other measures were promised for the next session which will be held at the Community Center Saturday, Dec. 10, at 10 o'clock.

Miss Sara Morris and Miss Pauline Reynolds, white, chairman and secretary, respectively, of the state organizing committee, were present. Miss Morris addressed the delegates during the morning session.

Among organizations represented at the Saturday meeting were the N. A. A. C. P. Youth Council, Girl Reserves, the Episcopal church, Avery Chapel A. M. E. church A. C. E. League, Alpha Phi Alpha fraternity, AKA sorority, Fairview Baptist church and Douglass highschool.

The question of housing of the out-of-town delegates was discussed and the young people decided to make an appeal to the citizenry of Oklahoma City for homes for the expected delegates. Further plans for housing and finance were discussed at the evening meeting of the Oklahoma City Negro organizing committee Tuesday evening when the prospective OYL'ers met with Mr. Winard Norman at 321 East Third street.

The weekly evening meetings are being held in conjunction with the Saturday sessions that as much work as possible can be accomplished before the Oklahoma Youth Legislature proper which convenes December 29-31.

Weekly Editorial Chats

OKLAHOMA YOUTH LEGISLATURE

I think in the beginning of this page, we pointed out the fact that in examining so many of the young graduates of the present modern school system, that we found them woefully deficient in comprehension or in even interest in the questions of the hour. They seemed intensely interested in "making up" and socializing but utter disdain for anything sober. If called on to make a speech or to write an article they invariably come to us, whose ideas they scorn.

We seem satisfied with these modern trends and I suppose little attention will be paid to what I say, but we have had a rude awakening in the showing our young folk made at the Youth Legislature. Suddenly ushered into the halls of the state they found themselves pitted against the youth of another race; who in better homes from early childhood are diverted from "small" talk to questions of national import. Our young people, it was reported, sat there "not knowing what it was all about".

I do not blame our youth. They are just as patriotic by nature, just as capable, if properly trained, as the whites with whom they had to measure arms: but too many of them come out of "lip stick" and "jelly bean" homes; presided over by folk who scorn sober reasonings, where the mental nourishment is the "funnies" and "true stories." From such an atmosphere, how could we expect comprehension of national and international problems?

And just here to make matters worse we are urging the young people (in this condition) to crowd in large numbers to perhaps make a greater impression of race stupidity. I am taking you sternly to task; you who have delighted in all this "foot and hand" training, with carelessness about ethical and mental development. Tap dancing and bridge could be taught your child down in the redlight district. Our schools

should emphasize cultural development. True schools do.

And again in our present predicament we are advising our youth to cram for this coming Youth Legislature. How impossible! How contemptible! Forgive me for taking this rod. We need it. The questions which will come up before the Youth Legislature cannot be thus suddenly prepared for. They are subtile problems the consternation of international statesmen. Problems as yet not clarified or understood. They require years of study. How could we get ready in a few weeks?

It is because of this unreadiness, sloth, and indifference upon the part even of Negro leadership that we have been running on this page information upon the great questions of the hour—the thought of foremost world thinkers. One who has been following for this year will be well up on education, delinquency, ethical and radical, fundamental necessities. Just here to help our young people, we shall sidetrack perhaps the success or biographical series to throw light upon some of the enigmas that will come before the Youth Legislature.

We shall keep this need in mind in our research and the young people following this page will go into the next year's legislature, informed and capable of intelligently showing Negro capability. I would suggest that you send from the schools and organizations not stylish "Pumb Doras," but the bright minds along these lines. We have such young people, who have been forced out on the side lines. All have not plunged into the whirlpool of frivolity. There are a few "fogy" homes left that intelligently discuss race and national problems before their children.

I think I have sounded the warning that we are living in a sort of judgment that is weighing men in the balance; a day that is blowing away chaff; a day when "make-up," affectation and sneers will not "put us over." Beauty has become a drug on the market. We are looking for sincerity and intelligence in our intellectuals. Without it life will throw us into the discard.

I was the only colored member for years of a class of 150. Because I felt that I carried the race colors upon my shoulders, I used to study into the far reaches of the night. I never led the class but used to hit about third. I study much harder today than I did then. You would be astonished at the research that makes this page. Some of you, I think, realize it. My own writing of course always backed by the latest scientific thought.

It is hard grilling work but I love to do it. So many of our pastors, teachers and leaders are burdened with treble the cares of white leadership. No time is left to search for modern thought (that is not crazy). We cannot buy expensive magazines; we are shut out from public libraries. I feel that I am rendering a contribution in finding the material on this page. I will be glad to help youth think.

The Second Youth Legislature

Last year, when the first Oklahoma Youth Legislature convened at the state capitol, Negro youth entered that forum unprepared. That first session was constructive in that it exposed fully the narrow rut into which black mentality rested. One could sit in the gallery and reach very definite conclusions as to differences in environment.

Nothing we shall say here should be construed to mean the Black Dispatch feels that there are mental differences incident to race, but we do argue that the environment and atmosphere in which white boys and girls live and have their being gives them a sweep and breadth of vision regarding effective living and life situations black youth does not possess.

What we have discovered emphasizes the necessity of extra work in the school room, in our social clubs and everywhere, to overcome the handicaps of the Negroes' restricted homelife, where the white man's pattern of citizenship is dwarfed.

In that first legislature subjects were discussed such as recreation, crime, delinquency, education, agriculture, democratic liberties, world peace, international relationships, social hygiene, public health, industrial relations, lynching and other kindred subjects. It was in their approach to these vital problems in American life that Negro youth proved unable to cope with white youth. No one who attended that first youth legislature will contradict this statement. The wide informational gap between the two groups stood out like a sore thumb.

Six weeks yet remain before the sessions of the second Oklahoma Youth Legislature. National Association for the Advancement of Colored People Youth Councils and all organized groups planning to send delegates should begin now intensive discussion of above named subjects. It should be kept in mind that any organized group can send representatives and upon the payment of an enrollment fee, such delegates will be seated. We will publish later the amount of the enrollment fee.

This deliberative forum furnished a fine opportunity for healthy debate upon a number of questions important to Negroes. Why would it not be a fine idea for Negro youth to draft a wage and hour bill which would be inclusive of Negroes. Of course we understand that Negroes are not excluded by name from the present federal law, but we all know that general exclusions such as agricultural workers, domestics and outside workers deny 98 per cent of all Negroes, gainfully employed, the provision of the bill.

It would be a fine argument to discuss the question of human energy as being entitled to the same wage level whether residing in a white hide or a black hide. To point to thousands of Negro women working fifteen and sixteen hours per day, washing and ironing at a wage of from $2.00 to $3.00 per week, while office girls who operate typewriters with a far less outlay of human energy for seven hours draw as high as from $15 to $25 per week. Thought elicit support from all who love justice and right. Who can draw such a picture in the Oklahoma Youth Legislature better than Negro youth?

In the first legislature a bill was introduced by white youth on lynching. They introduced it and passed it. Negro youths who attended the legislature were strangely silent on a subject where they should have been able to give much information and facts with references to law enforcement in other nations, and the lynching question gives fine opportunity to discuss the relative values as between central control and local self-government.

The drift of the world towards totalitarian government should find Negro youth scanning the horizon to determine whether he wants to surrender government of laws for government by men. This will come up for discussion in Youth Legislature. The whim and caprice of hate and prejudice, as it sweeps across Germany and Italy totally disposses Jews of life, liberty and property clearly proves the menace that fascism and Nazism is to minority groups. What shall the democracies of the earth do to withstand the penetration of personal government into contemporary social life? Will Negro youth be prepared in the coming youth legislature; be able to show the cancers which must be carved out of the present order in making it secure from the onrush of alien ideology?

Other world issues such as Communism, nationalism, colonial policies of nations, minority group strategy should all be studied carefully before Negroes register as delegates in the Oklahoma Youth Legislature.

And then there are domestic problems such as unemployment, farm tenantry, CIO vs. American Federation of Labor and other kindred subjects which should be mastered if black youth takes its rightful place in the most progressive movement ever started in Oklahoma.

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Pennsylvania.

Rap Catholics For Attitude Towards Race

St. Joseph College Sponsors Interracial Conference

FAUSET IS SPEAKER

Speaker Says Church Should Open All Schools To Negro

A sharp criticism of the conventional attitude of Catholics towards Negroes was expressed at the Inter-scholastic Conference of Interracial Groups, meeting at St. Joseph College School of Social Sciences, 17th and Stiles Streets, last Thursday night.

John J. Kane, president of the Inter-collegiate Conference of Interracial Groups, declared that unless the Catholic school system throws open the doors of all its institutions to all minority groups, particularly Negroes, the system runs the risk of matriculating students in bigotry and giving degrees of Bachelor of Science in racial intolerance.

Kane pleaded with Catholics to show greater consideration to Negroes in the question of admitting them to Catholic institutions. He said that the question should be conditioned merely on the basis of scholastic standing.

Obviously impressed by the unfavorable reaction precipitated by the attitude held towards Negroes by the average white American, Edmund Malley, instructor, in public speaking at St. Joseph's School, reminded Catholics of the "shamefulness" of such misrepresentation.

He pointed out that Catholics should increasingly lend their efforts towards the discouragement of this practice and should blend their strengths in an endeavour to portray the Negro as he is, actually, and not as the buffoon that traditional presentation would depict him.

Choosing such plays as "The Emperor Jones" and "Porgy and Bess." Manley reiterated that there were phases more worthy of notice in regard to the Negro's position in the public's estimation.

Points the Way

The speaker urged Catholics to stimulate greater interest and demand for the portrayal of higher types of Negro character both in literature and drama.

Edward J. Curran, Rector of St David's, Willow Grove expressed sentiments in full accord with those of the preceding speakers.

"I never have, I never could, and I never would understand how Catholics could make any difference between Negroes in schools or in any other place and at the same time remember that they were brothers in every sense of the word," he is quoted as saying.

Spur Lynch Fight

Arthur Huff Fauset, principal of Singerly school, voiced an appeal for telegrams to be sent to the present session of Congress petitioning further consideration of the Wagner-Van Nuys anti-lynching bill. Reminding the audience of the great influence wielded by Catholics, he said that Catholics were able and should make employment possible for the Negro anywhere a Negro showed ability to fill a position. He said that the fundamental problem facing the Negro is an economic one; a problem inextricably bound up with his right to earn a living.

The NAACP and the National Negro Congress sent out petitions to affiliated organizations last Friday requesting that they forward telegrams to Senators Davis and Guffey, in Washington, asking for consideration of the anti-lynching bill during the present session of Congress.

Following the appeal by Fauset, the Inter-scholastic Conference passed a resolution that such telegrams should be sent immediately to the two mentioned Senators. The Conference also voted to lend full support to the NAACP and the National Negro Congress in their efforts to bring pressure to bear upon the reconsideration of the anti-lynching bill.

Dr. Reginald Pinckney, Negro medical examiner at St. David's Parochial School, Willow Grove, also urged that Catholics show greater interest in increased social justice for Negroes.

Miss Roselyn V. Comer To Serve As Leader Of Mixed Peace Teams This Summer

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—(S N S)—Miss Roselyn Comer, graduate of Clark University and the Atlanta School of Social Work, Atlanta, Georgia, will act as leader of one of the peace teams of the American Friends Service Committee this summer.

She will head a group of four girls under the supervision of Mrs. Betty Jacob, Field Secretary of the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, who will make Collegeville, Pa., their headquarters

Miss Comer did her graduate work at the Atlanta School of Social Work and joined the Emergency Peace Campaign as Field Secretary in 1936. She joined the Student Peace Service after the Emergency Campaign ended and during the past summer she worked in Cayuga Park, New York and the surrounding county. The program was carried out through a county ministerial organization and the work of the team resulted in a county-wide peace council.

Miss Comer expects to work hard and to have a most enjoyable summer. During her field work last summer she met all sorts of people, opposition and encouragement, and was heckled at times when she spoke at meetings which the team organized.

The workers plan to interview personally members of the community and hold meetings so that persons interested in peace may become acquainted with the peace movement. Through this program, the team hopes to lay a foundation for a permanent peace organization under the auspices of a peace group such as the Women's International League.

With Miss Comer are Miss Pauline Young, Miss Naomi Cheetham and Miss Hazel Copeland.

Ideals Of Interracial Catholics Are Lauded

Clinging to ideals in the face of obstacles has its rewards, Mrs. Crystal Bird Fauset, member-elect to the Legislature, told an interracial group of Catholics last week.

She was one of the speakers at the first meeting of the Catholic Interracial Council of Philadelphia. The meeting was held at St. Joseph's College, 34th street and City Line.

"There is reward in spiritual development for those who hold tenaciously to the principles and standards they thus set for themselves in fighting the course of interracial justice for all mankind," she said.

Representatives were present from Villanova, La Salle, St. Joseph's School of Social Sciences, Imaculata College and Rosemont.

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Race Relations Sunday.

Race Relation Observance Held in St. Joseph, Mo.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo.—Race Relation observance in this city was held Sunday afternoon, February 20 at the Zion Evangelical church, Ninth and Farron street with the Y.W.C.A. and other organizations sponsoring the affair.

The following were on program with Mrs. V. H. Burnett, presiding. Rev. Frederick Stoerker, pastor of the church led the call to worship. Worship service was led by Mrs. Will Woodson. The glee club of Bartlett high school sang. Miss Bertha M. Sayles directed the glee club. Mrs. Emily Hill sang a solo. The lecture was given by Mrs. H. O. Cook of Kansas City, Mo. The Rev. Julian E. Speirt gave the benediction. Mrs. M. M. Jewell was organist and Miss Ann Johnsonne was pianist.

LEADERS OF RACE ARE PRAISED

Daily World 2-15-38

"Patriotism Owes A Debt To Negro," Minister Says

2-15-38 Atlanta

FACTS GIVEN

MEMPHIS, Tenn. (SNS)—Rev. Marshall Wingfield, white, pastor of the First Congregational Church, in a statement to the press regarding the objectives and significance of "Race Relations Sunday," which was observed this past Sunday, February 13th, pointed out that "we have Chinese, Japanese, Filipinos and other races in America, but the only group large enough to create any real race problem is the Negro."

Sunday was the 16th Annual Observance of "Race Relations Sunday", which is celebrated in an effort to create interracial goodwill and better understanding. Continuing his statement, Rev. Wingfield said further:

"Every tenth person in the United States is a Negro. Three-fourths of the Negroes live in the South. Most of them are unskilled laborers. Less than 4 per cent of the race is engaged in business professions and skilled trades.

"There are many wrong attitudes toward and discriminations against Negroes Civil and political rights are often denied. Educational opportunities are often inadequate. The division of public school funds is often unfair. Housing conditions are usually pathetic. Many have no chance for decent living standards. It is harder for Negroes to get jobs and to regain them when laid off. The 'understanding clause,' of many state constitutions is used to disfranchise them. Until a recent Supreme Court decision the Negro was denied the right of trial by his peers, in that he was kept off juries. These things make for friction. What will make for better relations?

"It is folly for either race to remind the other that it ought to be more Christian. In mutual appreciation is the key to better relations. Here are a few facts which if remembered, will stimulate appreciation of the Negro:

"Patriotism owes a debt to the Negro. He has served from Bunker Hill, where Peter Salem distinguished himself, to France where two Negro Americans were the first to win the Croix du Guerre.

"Education owes a debt to the Negro. The roll is long, Booker T. Washington, John Hope and Mordecai Johnson are representative rather than exceptional.

"Science owes a debt to the Negro. Among Negro scientists are Dr. W. G. Haynes and G. W. Carver, chemists; Dr. E. E. Just, zoologist and Dr. Daniel H. Williams, surgeon, who performed the first successful operation on the human heart.

"Drama owes a debt to the Negro. The folk opera, "Porgie and Bess," was sung by a Negro cast. "Green Pastures", became an American classic and the name, Richard B. Harrison, will live until American drama is forgotten for his characterization of "De Lawd."

"Literature owes a debt to the Negro. Paul Lawrence Dunbar, Countee Cullen, James Weldon Johnson, Langston Hughes, William Stanley Braithwaite, and W. E. B. DuBois are among the Negro poets and writers who rank high in American letters.

"Music owes a debt to the Negro. Who has not heard, or heard of Roland Hayes, tenor; Marian Anderson, contralto; William Grant Still and William Dawson, whose folk symphony was performed by the Philadelphia Symphony Orchestra? But, most of all America is indebted to the Negro for the spirituals thru which an enslaved people expressed the hope that in heaven they might find what was denied them here.

"Religion owes a debt to the Negro. The church has been and is a great force in Negro life. Thru it, young people are receiving inspiration and training for more satisfactory living and all are receiving guidance in the interracial cooperation which will enable the two races to dwell together in peace and mutual helpfulness."

Richmond, Va., Times-Dispatch
March 3, 1938

Pastors Plan Interracial Co-operation

"Race Relations Sunday" will be observed in churches here March 13 with sermons emphasizing the progress made by the Negro people of Virginia and the nation, if a resolution adopted by the Ministerial Union of Richmond is carried out.

The union, composed of the Rev. C. Fred Williams of Ginter Park Methodist Church, chairman; the Rev. Theodore F. Adams of First Baptist Church, the Rev. Beverley D. Tucker of St. Paul's Episcopal Church, the Rev. Elmer C. Pedrick of St. Thomas' Episcopal Church and the Rev. J. S. Albertson of Lakeside Presbyterian Church, officially indorsed the observance.

Good Will is Purpose

The day was set aside by the Council of Religious Education and the Interracial Commission for the building of interracial good will and human brotherhood.

"It is fitting," said the Ministerial Union's resolution, "that the Christian church take the leadership in a program embodying the very heart of the teachings of Christianity. If we cannot find here a solvent for international, industrial and interracial problems, to whom shall we go?"

REPORTS TO DEPT. OF RACE RELATIONS, SHOW INCREASE IN RACE RELATIONS SUNDAY ATTENDANCE

Philadelphia: "We had 22 ministers exchange pulpits across racial lines, something like ten times as many as we have ever had. The most noteworthy event in our week was an interdenominational, interracial clergy fellowship with an attendance of about 800, the majority being ministers. We had music by an octett composed of four Negro pastors and four white pastors each representing a different denomination. (We did succeed in getting harmony out of that combination.) Following the formal service, tea was served in the social rooms of the church."

Washington, D.C., held its second all-day conference on "The Betterment of Race Relations" with "Christian Neighbors" as the theme. The discussions were all helpful and those who came were genuinely interested.

Chicago: Fifty-four interchanges of pulpits between white and colored ministers featured the annual observance of Race Relations Week.

Des Moines at a city-wide interracial meeting exchanged telegraphic messages of greeting with a similar gathering in Brooklyn, N.Y. These telegrams of greeting were a new feature of Race Relations Sunday and took place in a number of cities arrangements being made through the Federal Council's Department of Race Relations.

Paterson, N.J., held its eighth and largest annual interracial service with Dr. George E. Haynes who had spoken eight years before at the first observance as principal speaker. The consistent progress in race relations in the city shows what can be accomplished when an interracial committee keeps functioning over a period of years.

New York City: A photograph of members of the interracial choir in the festival at Madison Avenue Presbyterian Church was featured in the New York Herald Tribune the day following the service. Twenty-one choral groups numbering more than 350 children and representing eleven churches and many national and racial groups took part in the service held for the sixth time.

Dallas, Texas. The Mayor of the city sent a message to the third annual Goodwill Assembly on Race Relations Sunday, saying: "Race Relations Week gives opportunity to demonstrate that racial groups can learn to live side by side with mutual respect, hearty fellowship and in active cooperation as they face together the problems and interests that affect them in common."

Pottsville, P., will hold a six weeks course in race relations following observance of Race Relations Week.

Los Angeles: Baptists of all nations united in a Race Rally followed by a social hour. Many pastors also exchanged pulpits.

Hot Springs, Ark., A Negro minister took the initiative in promoting the observance and reported that "members of all denominations will have something to say on better race relations" on Race Relations Sunday. Two pastors also gave radio broadcasts on the theme.

Webster Grove, Mo. The Race Relations Service climaxed a study of conditions of Negroes in the city undertaken by the Committee on Social Action of the Evangelical and Reformed Church. Plans are under way for a community-wide remedial program.

For the first time material was sent to a large number of colleges, reports from which show that it was widely used.

Besides many local radio broadcasts national hook-ups took place in the following places: Chicago, where Dr. Martin H. Bickham, chairman of the Commission on Interracial Relations of the Church Federation was speaker; Washington, where there were broadcasts both on February 5 and 12; New York, where Dr. Sockman spoke over the Church of the Air, and the program of the Southernaires brought in the theme of the day; Cleveland, where Wings Over Jordan centered its whole program on race relations.

Richmond, Va., Times-Dispatch
March 12, 1938

Interracial Goodwill Will Be Discussed

"Interracial Good-Will Sunday" will be observed tomorrow at the Ginter Park Methodist Church with A. G. Richardson, assistant supervisor of Negro education for the State Board of Education preaching at the service at 8 P. M.

A quartet from the Virginia State College for Negroes, at Petersburg, will provide special music for this service.

The Rev. C. Fred Williams, pastor, will preach at the 11 P. M. service, when his topic will be "Testing the Church."

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Race Relations Sunday

RACE RELATION CHURCH UNIT SENDS MESSAGE

Many Changes Noted in American Attitudes on Race Topic

"The housing of Negroes in towns and cities and rural districts is a disgrace to any nation," says a race relations message sent recently to the churches by the Department of Race Relations of the Federal Council of Churches.

The sixteenth annual observance of Race Relations Sunday will fall on February 13.

The message, which deals largely with Negroes in the United States, but also with Mexicans, Indians and Orientals, was prepared by Dr. Ivan Lee Holt, pastor of St. John's M. E. Church, South St. Louis. Churches of all communions throughout the country will take part. In many communities there will be exchanges of pulpits and choirs between Negro and white churches, interracial mass meetings and young peoples group contacts.

"The major racial problem in America is the relation of Negroes and whites," says the message. "There have been changes in attitudes as our white and Negro people face life together.

"There are still, however, many wrong attitudes and glaring discriminations against Negroes. It is more difficult for Negroes to hold jobs or to regain them when laid off; during the depression suffering among Negroes has been tragic.

"The housing of Negroes in towns, in cities and rural districts is a disgrace to any nation. Educational opportunities for Negroes are far from adequate in many sections of the country, and the distribution of public school funds is grossly unfair where separate schools exist. Civil and political rights are denied.

"As Negroes strive for justice a small number have come into leadership in American life in the face of great obstacles, but much larger numbers have no chance for any decent standard of living. Justice involves not only recognition of the rights of the leaders but also better chances for the masses. The Negro and white leaders must become more Christian in a common service to the masses of both groups.

"It does not help much for the Negro to tell the white leader he ought to be more Christian; nor does it help much for the white leader to tell the Negro he must be more Christian. God help us all to be better followers of Him who recognized no racial distinctions in His Kingdom."

Negro Y. M. C. A.'s Of The Nation To Honor Their Benefactor

New York, N. Y., Feb. 12—The late Julius Rosenwald was called "the greatest benefactor of the Negro race since Abraham Lincoln" in a statement released here today by Channing H. Tobias, Senior National Y. M. C. A. Colored Secretary in connection with the Colored Y's annual observance of Rosenwald Day and Race Relations Sunday, tomorrow. In paying tribute to Mr. Rosenwald, wealthy Jewish philanthropist, Mr. Tobias extolled him as the finest example of a citizen who served humanity beyond racial lines.

"It is fitting," said Mr. Tobias, "on the occasion of Race Relations Sunday, established to show the need for friendly cooperation among the different races, that our 196 city and student Negro Y. M. C. A.'s, honor the man who continued Lincoln's concern for the Negro. Furthermore, Mr. Rosenwald typifies to us the finest example of one who transcended racial lines to aid the under-man, whether white or colored, Jew, Catholic or Protestant.

"Today 5,000 rural schools in the South are giving a chance to over a half million Negro boys and girls to learn the 3 R's, home-making, simple farming and mechanical industries because of Mr. Rosenwald's interest in underprivileged Negroes. Modern Y. M. C. A.'s offering a recreational and cultural center for colored populations in 25 cities have been erected through his generosity. Through the Rosenwald Fund, schools, hospitals, clinics and colleges for white and colored and of all faiths, have known his benefactions.

"Mr. Rosenwald believed firmly in removing the causes of suffering and poverty. He also was an advocate of the principle that interracial differences will yield to mutual understanding and goodwill when the different groups are involved in a common task. This prompted him to offer $25,000, to any city that would raise $75,000 for a Y. M. C. A. Twenty-five cities took advantage of this, Mr. Rosenwald contributed $637,000, the Negroes $472,319, and the white citizens $4,490,893."

"The Colored Department of the National Y. M. C. A." Mr. Tobias continued, "is now launching a $125,000 campaign to conserve the investments in Colored Y. M. C. A.'s made by such benefactors as Mr Rosenwald; George Foster Peabody of New York, Mr. and Mrs George B. Matthews of Buffalo, Dr

"Race Relations Sunday" Observed Nationally, Feb. 13th

Race Relations Sunday, which American Negroes observe as Rosenwald Day in honor of their benefactor, the late Julius Rosenwald, will be celebrated throughout the nation on Feb. 13th. Participating prominently will be 196 city and student Negro Y.M.C.A.'s made possible by the generosity of the great Jewish philanthropist, whom photo shows centered above a group of boy members of the Colored Y.M.C.A. of St. Louis, Mo. Among the leaders of the celebration are (above at left) Dr. Channing H. Tobias, Senior National Y.M.C.A. Colored Secretary and (at right) Dr. Leslie Pinckney Hill, President of the State Teachers College at Cheyney, Pa., and chairman of "a $125,000 campaign to conserve the investments in Colored Y.M.C.A.'s made by such benefactors of the Negro as Julius Rosenwald and Norman Harris, of Chicago; Cleveland H. Dodge, George Foster Peabody and Lucien C. Warner, of New York; Dr. J. W. Anderson, of Dallas; and Mr. and Mrs. George B. Matthews, of Buffalo."

J. W. Anderson, Dallas, and the late Norman Harris of Chicago Cleveland H. Dodge and Lucien C Warner of New York. The campaign which is being carried on in connection with the 50th anniversary of the founding of the Colored Y. M. C. A. Work, also includes projects for establishing Associations in Southern States, where there are still 3,000,000 colored boys without Y. M. C. A. service. Dr. Leslie Pinckney Hill, president of the State Teachers College at Cheyney, Pa., is chairman of the campaign, with Dr. John R. Mott, Dr. R. R. Moton and Dr. J. E. Hoorland honorary chairmen.

RACE RELATIONS SUNDAY OBSERVED BY FEDERAL COUNCIL OF CHURCHES

More than 4,000 meetings in hundreds of communities observed Race Relations Sunday with interracial meetings and church services stressing interracial brotherhood according to reports reaching D.r George E. Haynes, one of the executive secretaries of the Federal Council of Churches, which established the day's observance sixteen years ago. It now has the cooperative support of national boards and missionary societies of eight of the principal national denominational bodies, the national Y.M.C.A.'s, the Y.W.C.A.'s in cities and colleges, and has grown to such an extend that this year the Day introduced a national interracial week.

In many cities pastors exchanged pulpits, choirs of one race visited churches of another race and telegraphic messages were sent by church leaders and community gatherings between several cities. Some of the distinctive features in several cities were as follows: At Hartford, Conn., an interracial meeting at Asylum Hall Congregational Church heard the Reverend William Lloyd Imes, noted Negro minister of New York. In Greater New York, the Madison Avenue Presbyterian Church held its sixth annual interracial music festival with a choir of about 1,000 young people's voices from Negro, Chinese, white and other church groups throughout Manhattan. An interracial celebration was held at St. Mark's Methodist Episcopal Church with Lyman Beecher Stowe, grandson of the author of "Uncle Tom's Cabin," as principal speaker. The First Presbyterian Church, Henry Street, in Brooklyn, conducted an afternoon musical program. Paterson, N.J., held its eighth annual meeting with an audience of more than six hundred white and Negro people at the First Baptist Church with a choir of twenty male voices from a leading white church and two Negro choirs of nearly one hundred voices from two of the leading Negro churches.

In Pottsville, Pa., the choral ensemble of the Pottsville High School and the choir of one of the leading churches joined in a Sunday evening interracial service at Trinity Episcopal Church. At Washington, D. C., the local Federation of Churches held its second annual conference on the betterment of race relations attended by delegates from all of the leading white and Negro churches with addresses and group discussions on community interracial problems. In Illinois proclamations for interracial week were issued by Chicago's Mayor Kelly and Governor Horner, and nearly forty white and Negro pastors exchanged pulpits. In Texas, Dr. Edward A. Stiner, sociologist, of Grinnell College, Iowa, gave the principal address at A Goodwill Assembly in Dallas, which is the first of a series of meetings to continue throughout interracial week, and mixed gatherings were held at Fort Worth and Houston. In Hot Springs, Ark., several of the leading white ministers of tre city, including the Rabbi of the House of Israel, gave special sermons and addresses on the topic of better race relations. Los Angeles, Cal., held a "race rally" of racial and national groups.

One of the striking features of the observance this year was the special program at the white and Negro colleges in the North, West and South. Many of these college exercises were carried out under the leadership of the presidents of the institutions. At Wilberforce University, Ohio, over 300 and white Negro students from Ohio, Indiana, Kentucky, and West Virginia, met Saturday for International Day.

"After sixteen years," stated Dr. Haynes of the Federal Council of Churches, "the churches and allied social and religious organizations that have participated in these meetings have caught the vision of an occasion when minority and majority racial groups in meeting together for worship and fellowship are realizing new attitudes and new understanding of democracy in the community and brotherhood in the church." Among other cities where meetings were held are: Rochester, N.Y., Jersey City, N.J., Baltimore, Md., Indianapolis, Ind., Des Moines, Iowa, Fort Worth, Tex., Houston,

WEST VIRGINIANS IN MOVE FOR GOOD WILL

PARKERSBURG, W. Va., Feb. 17—In keeping with a practice fast becoming nationwide, leading churches of Parkersburg, working for increased goodwill between the races, observed Race Relations Sunday. This movement for interracial amity was instituted 16 years ago by the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America.

According to Dr. George Haynes, secretary of the Council, the program has spread from race relations Sunday to race relations week during which white and colored ministers exchange pulpits, mass meetings of both races are held and in some cities Negroes have, upon invitation, presided as judges of the courts.

Last Sunday in Parkersburg as leading churches observe race relations Sunday, I. J. K. Wells, State supervisor of Negro schools, delivered an address, "Building Inter-racial Good Health" to an inter-racial gathering at the First Presbyetrian Church, of which Rev. Collins is minister.

RACE RELATIONS SUNDAY HOLDS SPOTLIGHT TODAY

Observance To Run Full Week Instead Of Single Day; Nation Celebrates

Churches and communities of the North and the South, the East and the West, of various racial groups will exchange messages of racial goodwill on Race Relations today, according to Dr. George E. Haynes, Executive Secretary Department of Race Relations of the Federal Council of Churches. Because of growing interest, the observance will be continued for a week this year.

These intersectional messages will go from joint meetings of Negro and white Christians and from individual congregations. It is expected that Orientals and Mexicans will take part in services of goodwill on the West coast and along the Southwestern border, where they form minority groups. It will be the first time in 16 years that such messages have been exchanged.

Race Relations Sunday was established in 1922 by the Federal Council of Churches to be observed annually on the second Sunday in February. While intended at first primarily to create better understanding of the Negro-white relations, the observance has grown to include relations with Orientals on the West Coast and Mexicans on the Southwestern frontier, Indians and other minority groups throughout the country.

In hundreds of communities throughout the country, Dr. Haynes estimated that about eight thousand meetings of these various groups will be held. In others white and colored pastors will exchange pulpits. In some cities colored and white choirs will be exchanged. In New York City the Madison Avenue Presbyterian Church will hold its sixth annual interracial musical festival with young people's choirs from white, Negro, Chinese and other churches of racial and national groups. Among the cities from Colorado; Los Angeles, California which greetings will be exchanged and New York N Y are Brooklyn, N. Y. Des Moines, Iowa; Indianapolis, Ind.; Rochester, N. Y.; Dallas, Tex.; Denver

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Race Relations Sunday

Church Council Says Let U.S. Solve Own Problems Before Advising Others

NEW YORK—(ANP)— Mexicans in the southwestern sections of the country and Orientals on the western coast of the United States, as well as Negroes, offer a serious race relations problem in this country, according to the message of the Department of Race Relations, Federal Council of Churches, to thousands of church leaders for use on Race Relations Sunday, February 13.

Stating that there is "a keen racial consciousness in our modern world," the message continues, "but each national group is quite ready to give advice on another nation's racial problems. We in America have felt keenly and said much about the treatment of Jews in Germany. More than one group in America has expressed its opinion of the policy of Great Britian in India. On the other hand, any church assembly in Great Britain can be aroused by the un-Christian treatment of Negroes in the United States. Each nation is amazed at the un-Christian attitudes of another in the matter of race relation."

American churches must bear a share of the responsibility for the failure to prevent unfair and unjust treatment of foreign groups in every section of the country says the message, which continues:

'Any real solution of race relations requires that each nation face its own problems. Before we in American can tell other nations what to do we must confront our own distressing situation It is not an easy thing for a nation like the United States to assimilate so many foreign-born when some insist on maintaining too close a connection with their native lands. We must remember, however, that each national group has made a lasting contribution to our composite civilization. The churches can do much to interpret that contribution and make it an integral part of the community life. They can also do much to prevent unfair and unjust treatment of foreign groups in every section of our country. National political blocs under unscrupulous leadership, the housing of poor foreigners in dirty tenements, and the contemptuous attitude toward other races are things for which the churches must bear a share of responsibility.

There are some small minority groups whose right to any decent standard of living has been seriously challenged: the Orintals on the western coast and the Mexicans along our southwestern frontier. While many arguments are advanced about the defficulty of admitting Orientals, it still remains true hat there is something decidedly un-Christian and unstatesmanlike about our Oriental Exclusion Act Most of the churches show little concern about this because no Orientals are in their churches and their members never see any except the Chinese laundryman. Seeing few evidences of poverty in a southwestern town, a visitor asked, 'Are there no people?' A prominent layman in a Protestant church answered, 'none except a few Mexicans.' Later the visitor saw, on the outskirts of the town, rude habitations of planks, tin and canvas which housed these Mexicans in dirt and squalor. The churches cannot escape responsibility for such living conditions."

February 13 Is Race Relations Sunday

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RACE RELATIONS SUNDAY

This day, February 13, will be observed nationally as "Race Relations Sunday."

Outstanding in race relations is the name of Julius Rosenwald, a Jew, philanthropist, and humanitarian, who no doubt, stands at the head of this list. The most forward step along interracial lines was made possible through his generous gift of $25,000 toward a Y. M. C. A. building, which cost at least $10,000. Twenty-five such buildings in this country today attest this statement.

The thought, we are told, came to the mind of Mr. Rosenwald when he had visited several cities and saw young white boys enjoying the benefits of the things provided by a Young Men's Christian Association. Noting that such provisions were not made for the colored boys, he made this offer, based upon the assumption that if physical, mental and spiritual training of the white boys were of benefit to the nation, surely such training of the Negro boy would be of benefit to the nation.

At that time there may have been some doubting Thomases" as to the wisdom of such buildings, but today no one doubts the wisdom of such a move. The Young Men's Christian Association is today playing the leading part in race relations in this country

More Than 4,000 Meetings Held To Urge Brotherhood

In Many Cities Throughout The Nation, White And Colored Ministers Exchange Pulpits To Advance Cause Of Christianity In Age Of Doubt And Skepticism

New York, N. Y.—More than 4,000 meetings in hundreds of communities observed Race Relations Sunday with interracial meetings and church services stressing interracial brotherhood according to reports reaching Dr. George E. Haynes, one of the executive secretaries of the Federal Council of Churches, which established the day's observance sixteen years ago. It now has the cooperative support of national boards and missionary societies of eight of the principal national denominational bodies, the national denominational bodies, the Y. M. C. R.'s, the Y. W. C. A.'s in cities and colleges, and has grown to such an extent that this year the Day introduced a national interracial week.

In many cities pastors exchanged pulpits, choirs of one race visited churches of another race and telegraphic messages were sent by church leaders and community gatherings between several cities. Some of the distinctive features in several cities were as follows: At Hartford, Conn., an interracial meeting at Asylum Hall Congregational Church heard the Reverend William Lloyd Imes, noted Negro minister of New York. In Greater New York, the Madison Avenue Presbyterian Church held its sixth annual interracial music festival with a choir of about 1,000 young people's voices from Negro, Chinese, white and other church groups throughout Manhattan. An interracial celebration was held at St. Mark's Methodist Episcopal Church with Lyman Beecher Stowe, grandson of the author of "Uncle Tom's Cabin," as principal speaker. The First Presbyterian Church, Henry Street, in Brooklyn, conducted an afternoon musical program. Patterson, N. J., held its eighth annual meeting with an audience of more than six hundred white and Negro people at the First Baptist Church with a choir of twenty male and two Negro choirs of nearly voices from a leading white church one hundred voices from two of the leading Negro churches.

In Pottsville, Pa., the choral ensemble of the Pottsville High School and the choir of one of the leading churches joined in a Sunday evening interracial service at Trinity Episcopal Church. At Washington, D. C., the local Federation of Churches held its second annual conference on the betterment of race relations attended by delegates from all of the leading white and Negro churches with addresses and group discussions on community interracial problems. In Illinois proclamations for interracial week were issued by Chicago's Mayor Kelly and Governor Horner, and nearly forty white and Negro pastors exchanged pulpits. In Texas, Dr. Edward a Steiner, sociologist, of Grinnell College, Iowa, gave the principal address at A Goodwill Assembly in Dallas which is the first of a series of meetings to continue throughout interracial week, and mixed meetings were held at Fort Worth and Houston. In Hot Springs, Ark., several of the leading white ministers of the city, including the Rabbi of the House of Israel, gave special sermons and addresses on the topic of better race relations. Los Angeles, Cal., held a "race rally" of racial and national groups.

One of the striking features of the observance this year was the special program at the white and Negro colleges in the North, West and South. Many of these college exercises were carried out under the leadership of the presidents of the institutions. At Wilberforce University, Ohio, over 300 white and Negro students from Ohio, Indiana, Kentucky and West Virginia, met Saturday for International Day.

"After sixteen years", stated Dr. Haynes of the Federal Council of Churches, "the churches and allied social and religious organizations that have participated in these meetings have caught the vision of an occasion when minority and majority racial groups in meeting together for worship and fellowship are realizing new attitudes and new understanding of democracy in the community and brotherhood in the church." Among other cities where meetings were held are: Rochester, N. Y., Jersey City, N. J., Baltimore, Md., Indianapolis, Ind., Des Moines, Iowa, Fort Worth, Texas Houston, Texas, Portland, Me. Roanoke, Va., Raleigh, N. C., Danville, Va., Shreveport La.

BOTH RACES WORSHIP TOGETHER

WILSON, N. C., Feb. 17—(ANP)—Over 600 white and colored folk of this city worshipped together at St. John A.M.E. Zion Church last Sunday evening. There were no separate seats and it was the first time such a service had been carried out in this city.

The Rev. Richard A. G. Foster, pastor of St. John, arranged the service with the Rev. Dr. Barkley, pastor of the white Christian Church, one of the largest white churches in Wilson. Rev. Foster led the worship service. Rev. Dr. Barkley addressed the service on the Far East situation. His entire evening congregation of young people were present.

Dr. W. H. Phillips introduced James A. (Billboard) Jackson who spoke on the history of the Negro people. Mr. Jackson said that no place in his travels in the entire south has he witnessed white and colored folk sitting and worshipping together.

John Wesley Brooks is the chairman of the future meetings. Rev. Foster will speak at the First Methodist Church next Sunday evening. The First Methodist Church is the largest white church here and St. John A.M.E. Zion Church is the largest Negro house of worship.

Both Races Worship in Carolina Zion Church

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A Tribute and A Moral

IN the course of his able and interesting Race Relations Day address Sunday Dr. Samuel C. Mitchell, of Richmond University, made two especially interesting observations. When he said that in his opinion Dr. James Hardy Dillard had lived "the most structural career of any man in the South" since the turn of the century, he made a statement with which few informed persons will disagree. If any measure of substantiation is needed by any who is inclined to be skeptical, it will be found in a careful reading of the record of Dr. Dillard's work during the past 50 years.

The other most striking passage of Dr. Mitchell's address had to do with lynching. It was refreshing to hear an outstanding Southerner—a man of Dr. Mitchell's connections and influence—put the stamp of disapproval upon the stand of Southern Senators against an anti-lynching law. He clinched this by relating a recent experience in Russia, when he visited one of the Soviet recreation halls and saw there numerous pictures representing the progress of civilization in various countries. The United States was represented by a picture that depicted a lynching. Needless to say, as an American citizen, he was humiliated.

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South Carolina.

Charleston S C. Evening Post
February 16, 1938

INTER-RACIAL COMMITTEE

Annual Public Meeting Postponed to 27th

The annual public meeting of the Inter-Racial Committee of Charleston, announced for Feb. 20 has been postponed to Feb. 27 to aviod conflict with an important meeting of many of the colored churches. It will be held at the Centenary Methodist church on Wentworth street, between King and Meeting at 4 p. m. Sunday the 27th. The speaker is to be Prof. Josiah Morse of the University of South Carolina. His subject is to be "Why We Hate". The public of both races are invited.

Columbia S C State
September 19, 1933

Negro Orator Gives Talks In Columbia

Dr. Charles Satchell Morris, 2nd, Speaks on Inter-Racial Goodwill

(Written for The State.)

Dr. Charles Satchell Morris, II, professor of English and director of publicity at Tennessee State college, Nashville, and one of the best known orators of the Negro race, spoke yesterday to three large congregations in Columbia.

He was presented at the morning service at the Bethel A. M. E. church, Sumter and Taylor streets, by the pastor, the Rev. S. H. Lewis, who is responsible for his visit to Columbia. Special music was rendered by the choir in appropriate connection with the message of the guest preacher who spoke from the theme: "The Treasures of the Soul."

Doctor Morris pointed out that very often today we are prone to judge men by what they have rather than by what they are. This, however, was not the method of Jesus, who was ever able to find the best because He was ever searching for the best.

He urged his auditors to consecrate their time, money, talent and service to a new reign of righteousness on the earth. One of the miracles of the Christian religion is that it was fostered by a group of lowly men and yet today it circles the globe and men in increasing numbers are attracted to the Christ. Doctor Morris expressed his firm belief in the resurrection of the dead and declared that assurance and comfort to believers tended to ease the loss sustained in the death of loved ones.

At 4 o'clock he spoke at a mass meeting under the auspices of the Civic Welfare association in the auditorium of Allen university, over which Dr. A. J. Collins, president of the organization, presided. He asserted that members of his group must be contributors to the best in American civilization and real assets to the South.

In pleading for better playground and recreational facilities he maintained that disease knows no color line and recognizes no race. Those who are underprivileged and diseased will carry the germs into the homes of those for whom they work unless they are given adequate care. He besought the group to use the resources at hand in being citizens in the best sense of the term.

He paid tribute to "great Southern newspapers including The State" for the campaigns conducted in securing justice for members of the Negro race.

One of the marvels of the age is the fact that whereas 75 years ago not a single state in the South would legally permit Negroes to learn to read or to write that nowadays every state in Dixie has evolved a system of free public education for the sons and daughters of the Negro race, he said.

He reminded the throng that life is a conquest and not a bequest; when they do not find it worth living that they must make it worth living. He found a new South dedicated to the search for truth in which men guaranteed his race justice in order to retain justice for themselves. He cautioned against bitterness and advocated the way of patience and real progress. He would permit no man to Jim-Crow his spirit or segregate his soul, he said.

He was frequently applauded throughout his dramatic speech.

Sunday night Doctor Morris gave his closing message at Bethel church on "The Unknown God and How to Know Him," in which he pointed out that while the world knows about Jesus that it does not actually know him. He felt that the way of Christ was the way of the more abundant life. Men may really know Him through obedience, prayer, faith and service. The finest souls of the world have been those who have dedicated themselves to his cause.

Doctor Morris will speak at 8:30 tonight in the Brown Chapel A. M. E. church, Arthur Town (Columbia suburb). A musical and literary program has been arranged for the event and persons are expected from several nearby places.

Tuesday night he will speak in the Calvary A. M. E. church at Leesville, when persons of both races are expected. Delegations will be on hand from Lexington, Batesburg and other towns. At noon Wednesday he appears at State A. and M. college at Orangeburg, and Wednesday night at a meeting in the Trinity Methodist Episcopal church at Orangeburg.

The current tour is being fostered by a group of representative citizens who are interested in promoting interracial good will and Negro progress.

The revival services at Bethel church here will begin tonight according to an announcement by the Rev. S. H. Lewis, with the Rev. Tillman, district superintendent of the Bennettsville district of the M. E. church, as the revivalist.

Columbia S C State
November 2, 1938

Eleazer to ddress Interracial Group

The South Carolina inter-racial commission will hold its conference from 2 until 5 o'clock this afternoon at Arsenal Hill Presbyterian church, it was announced by the Rev. F. Clyde Helms, pastor of Shandon Baptist church.

R. B. Eleazer of Atlanta, educational director of the commission on inter-racial co-operation, will deliver the principal address.

Columbia, S C State
November 3, 1938

Co-operation Between Races Is Discussed

Robert B. Eleazer Is Principal Speaker at Session of State Body

Robert Burns Eleazer of Atlanta, Ga., educational and publicity director of the Southern Commission on Interracial Co-operation, was the principal speaker at the annual meeting of the South Carolina commission yesterday afternoon at Arsenal Hill Presbyterian church.

The Rev. F. Clyde Helms, pastor of Shandon Baptist church and re-elected yesterday to the chairmanship of the state commission, said the attendance of approximately 100 was about equally divided between white persons and Negroes. The meeting was held in conjunction with the South Carolina Conference of Social Work.

Mr. Eleazer, who has held his present position with the commission since 1922, told of the interracial movement from the beginning and the progress made in the movement to promote better understanding between the races.

He spoke also of the work being done in the field of education, and the efforts being made to see that justice was done in the courts without regard to races. Mr. Eleazer described efforts aimed at the prevention of lynchings.

The Rev. Mack M. Goff of Walhalla discussed the organization of a unit of the organization in Oconee county, and it was reported units were being planned for Sumter county and other counties.

Professor J. E. Blanton of the Voorhees Normal and Industrial school at Denmark gave a memorial address to the late Bishop Kirkman G. Finlay. Dr. Lewis H. Carris, managing director of the National Association for the Prevention of Blindness, spoke on "Some Causes of Blindness."

Mrs. C. P. McGowan of Charleston reported that an extensive program for Negroes was being carried on in the City by the Sea in a large community house having 22 rooms.

John P. Burgess of State A. and M. college, Orangeburg, reported on the establishment of parks for Negroes. Hattie Duckett of Greenville told of work being done in the Negro center there.

Officers of the state commission were re-elected as follows: The Rev. Mr. Helms, chairman; Marian Wilkinson of Orangeburg, vice chairman; the Rev. Lewis N. Taylor of Columbia, treasurer, and Marion B. Paul secretary.

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Meetings, Conferences, etc.

State Youth Service Council. - (New York.)

ANTI-LYNCHING, UNEMPLOYMENT MAIN SUBJECTS

Urge Establishment of Service Bureau for Youth

Establishment of a State Youth Service Council which will maintain an up-to-date bureau of information on the needs and possibilities of youth in employment, education, vocational training, recreation, health and probation, was unanimously approved by the Model State Legislature of Youth, which ended a three-day session at City College Sunday.

The gathering, which included 1,161 delegates representing 611 youth groups and youth-serving organizations throughout the state, also passed a unanimous resolution condemning the anti-lynch bill filibuster, urged the setting up of a youth section in the coming World's Fair and supported the demand for the removal of the 1940 Olympic games from Tokyo to London or Helsingfors.

Local Officers.

Rose Irene Long of the N. A. A. C. P., youth section, Queens, and Norman Watts of the Harlem branch Y. M. C. A., were among those chosen as vice-chairmen for the New York City area of the New York State Council of the American Youth Congress during the sessions.

Mrs. Roosevelt Speaks.

Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt declared for world peace Friday night when she opened the sessions. "We still live in a world where war exists and whether we like it or not, it is impossible for us to draw a ring around ourselves and say we are self-sufficient as a nation. When there is a war anywhere we shall feel it in material ways," she said.

The assemblage was called to order by Miss Doris Shaafe, Negro, chairman of the New York City Council of the American Youth Congress. In extending greetings "to each and every one of you," Miss Shaafe said, "every one of us must contribute his or her share to the success of this model legislature."

"Only through a co-operative effort of live and let live, and all for one and one for all" can we achieve the success for which we are all working," she added.

The invocation was delivered by the Rev. William Lloyd Imes, pastor of St. James' Presbyterian Church, and opening speeches were made by Dean Morton Gottschall of City College; Janet Feder, executive secretary of the New York City Council of the American Youth Congress; Newbold Morris, president of the Council of the City of New York; Richard Brown, deputy commissioner of the National Youth Administration, and David C. Adie, state commissioner of Social Welfare.

Miss Betty Evans, of the Federated Youth Clubs of Harlem, spoke for Negro youth. William Hinckley, chairman of the American Youth Congress, presided. Walter Floyd, Jr., represented the Youth Council of Abyssinian Baptist Church.

RACE RELATIONS- 1938
MEETINGS, CONFERENCES, ETC.

STUDENT PEACE SERVICE

Student Peace Director In Atlanta For Visit To Local Institutions

Mr. Harold Chance, director of the Student Peace Service and its national organizer, will be in Atlanta today and tomorrow as a guest of the Atlanta Inter-collegiate Student Peace Service. He will address assemblies today at Spelman, Morehouse and Morris Brown Colleges, and tomorrow he will speak at Clark University and the Atlanta University School of Social Work. Tonight at 7:30 o'clock, in the exhibition room of the Atlanta University Library, Mr. Chance will be the speaker at an open meeting to which the public is invited.

PERMANENT ORGANIZATION

Formerly the Emergency Peace Campaign which was discontinued on January 21, 1938, the Student Peace Service has been made a permanent organization under the auspices of the American Friends Service Committee of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

The Inter-collegiate Student Peace Service of Atlanta, a member of the Student Peace Service, is made up of twelve students from the institutions of higher education in the city. During the academic year, this organization engages in various programs of peace activity on the local campuses and in the community. Last year the group sponsored a successful Institute of International Relations, a city-wide Anti-War Week, a series of forums and peace demonstrations, and other programs design to advance peace education. For a period of eight weeks during the summer, the Student Peace Service selected a number of students, who had been active in the organization, to serve as peace volunteers. Part of this time was spent in giving the student formal training at an institute of international relations, and after the training period, they were assigned to various communities to carry on a program of peace education.

Last summer the Atlanta Inter-collegiate Student Peace Service sent five of its members to the Institute of International Relations at Lincoln University in Pennsylvania. Later these persons were sent into the field as peace workers or as assistants in summer camps. The Atlanta delegation comprised the complete Negro representation at the Conference. In attendance from Atlanta were Misses Sadie Watson and Thelma Barnes, members of the faculty at David T. Howard Junior High School; Miss Della Frances Johnson, a student at the Atlanta University School of Social Work, and Samuel Thorpe and Moss Hyles Kendrix, both of whom are students at Morehouse College.

This year, the work of the Atlanta Inter-collegiate Peace Service is carried by Moss Hyles Kendrix, chairman of the local committee; Miss Ethel Harvey, secretary; and the Misses Della Frances Johnson, Sadie Watson, Thelma Barnes, Ella Jackson, Mary Durgan and Willie C. Teague.

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Texas.

INTERRACIAL COUNCIL IN SOUTH ELECTS NEGRO YOUTH AS HEAD

By FRITZ CANSLER for ANP

DALLAS, Tex., Mar. 3—Cecil Partee, Dallas youth, who completed his preparatory with honors in the local schools, and who is now a senior student at Lane college in Jackson, Tenn., was the recipient of an unusual honor recently. He was elected president of the "Jackson Intercollegiate Council," an organization composed of students from Lane and two other institutions, white, Union and Lambeth colleges, both of Jackson.

According to press reports from the organization, the purpose as stated is "To promote a better relationship between the two races in Jackson." Reports from a survey recently conducted by the U. S. government found Jackson to be an ideal city where the two races are working together in harmony, and the survey concluded that the Tennessee city had the best record for cooperation of any city that had been reported in a similar study.

Mr. Partee received the unanimous vote of the group for election to the presidency of the organization. Plans call for meetings to be held weekly at the schools that make the membership of the organization with a constructive program of research and study on matters involved in better understanding and interracial goodwill.

The parents and other relatives of Mr. Partee reside in Dallas, where they are numbered among the oldest and most respected citizens. While in the city, Mr. Partee was active in the work of the Moorland Branch Y. M. C. A., and took a leading part in the leadership activities of Camp J. W. Anderson, the Moorland Branch Camp for Boys, last summer.

Dr. W. J. Faulkner, Fisk U. Dean, Heard By Students Of Southern Methodist

DALLAS, Tex.—(By Fritz Cansler for ANP)—Dean W. J. Faulkner of Fisk University spent Friday in the city of Dallas as the guest of Southern Methodist University. While here Rev. Faulkner made two addresses which were warmly received by students, faculty members and others who were invited by the director of Student Religious Activities, Dr. L. F. Sensabaugh.

In the first address held in Dallas Hall on the campus, Mr. Faulkner painted a striking picture of the inequalities in the life of so many of the underprivileged groups in America. He discussed at length the message of Christianity as matters pertaining to inequalities in life, and stressed the duty of the individual in the program of economic and social security. Following the address Many of the students remained to discuss in a more intimate way the plans which the speaker outlined for the eradication of the evils inherent in the rural and urban life of the South.

In the evening, a group that taxed the capacity of the assembly room of the Moorland Branch of the YMCA listened to the second address of the Nashville professor. After a careful analysis of the situation growing out of slavery, he discussed the remedy for the evil conditions under which colored citizens must live. His remarks were listened to with rapt attention, and in the question and discussion period which followed, a number of the students in attendance took part.

Dean Faulkner returned on Saturday morning to Pine Bluff, where he is engaged in a series of addresses at the Arkansas State College of which Dr. J. B. Watson is president. Dean Faulkner's itinerary includes similar meetings in Kentucky, Tennessee and North Dakota where he will speak during the next few weeks prior to resuming his duties at Fisk University.

Klan Head Protests Meet

DALLAS, Texas, May 6—Latent racial animosities flared up here late last when Walter White, executive secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People arrived here by plane Friday, April 29, to make an address.

In an effort to ease the situation last minute arrangements were made to transfer the meeting from the white Y. W. C. A. where it was originally scheduled to take place to the Moorland branch of the Y. M. C. A.

So charged was the atmosphere, that city officials fearing disorder threw a cordon of armed police around the Y. M. C. A. to which Mr. White went directly from Love Field airport where he arrived at 3 p.m.

Walter White

Ex Ku Klux Leader Protests

The meeting was transferred from the white Y.W.C.A., following protests made by persons including George K. Butcher, former Ku Klux Klan leader; Earl E. Hurt, commander, Texas division, Sons of Confederate Veterans; C. C. Booth, secretary of the Dallas County Law Enforcement League and Roy Crandall, head of The Squadrons of Liberty.

The sudden last-minute switch of the meeting caused the late arrival of many persons who went first to the Y.W.C.A. Otherwise, members of the Race were not inconvenienced by the change.

Many whites, however, whom it is believed would have attended the meeting at the Y.W.C.A. did not venture to visit the Race Y following the protest and subsequent uneasiness. Only about 12 or 15 white persons were noticed in the large audience which finally greeted the N.A.A.C.P. secretary.

Following his address here, Mr. White left by plane for Atlanta.

Condemns Protests Against Speech Of N.A.A.C.P. Secretary

By J. D. DAVIS

DALLAS, Texas.—The shaky feeling, prevalent in Dallas, since the opposition on the part of certain white citizens against the appearance of Walter White, National Secretary of the N. A. A. C. P., as speaker for the Dallas Interracial Commission Friday, was dissipated when the powerful Dallas News and Dallas Journal came forth with scathing editorials, condemning the unethical tactics used by opponents in bringing pressure upon the local Y. W. C. A. and forcing them to transfer the meeting from their quarters to Moorland Branch Y. M. C. A. (Colored).

Dallas' sepia 'Q De Arsis welcomed the timely editorials, which appeared in the Saturday evening Journal and Monday morning NEWS. Dallas is generally considered a model city by politically oppressed members of the race in other cities. The momentous rise of the race in political and civic organizations, has in recent years made Dallas the most publicized city in the south. In the past the publicity was all good, but of late the city has appeared in glaring headlines of events, typical of the average "Bilboan" inclined dixie town.

First, the city's Mayor, who rode into office on the sepia vote, was forced to "about face" on a promise to employ colored policemen. Then the "human song bird," Marian Anderson was accorded Jim Crow accommodations. The arch conservative New York Herald-Tribune featured this story and the race press front-paged it from coast to coast, from New Orleans to Boston. Dallas was all primed to come back into small type, when TIME'S "colored people's" Walter White came into the city on a speaking engagement. But the cards went opposite to Hoyle and White was threatened in La Bilbo style.

So once again Dallas sent head line writers to another case of larger type. Naturally the occupants of Good St., (No. 10 Downing of Dallas), were glad to see the widely read News and Journal blate to the world that the tactics used by the opposition were not approved by the Dallas citizenry, but were the pranks of a few uninformed souls. The editorials are printed with editorials in this edition.

Texas Parley Scores Bans Against Negroes Seeking Higher Study

FORT WORTH, Tex.—(CNA)—Denial of adequate educational facilities for Negroes in this State was assailed here at a conference called by the Texas Commission on Inter-Racial Co-operation. The conference initiated a campaign to obtain graduate school training now denied the race in Texas.

The Commission on Inter-Racial Co-operation is composed equally of whites and Negroes. Mrs. J. L. Brock of Bryan is State chairman and W. R. Banks, president of the Prairie View Normal, is secretary.

The commission has advocated such a school, possibly in connection with the present Prairie View State Normal for Negroes, for two years. Present plans are to ask a seperate appropriation from the legislature or to include the appropriation on the general bill to provide money for State schools.

Should these fail, the commission may institute a test case in court, commission members said. A similar case, now on appeal before the U. S. Supreme Court, was presented in Missouri. A youth was refused admission to the State University Law School because of his color.

Race Relations- 1938

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Tennessee

Hold Institute Of Human Relations At Famous Tennessee University

NASHVILLE, Tenn., March 18--(ANP)—An "Institute of Human Relations" inaugurated by the Student Christian Association became the center of interest on the Fisk University campus last week, March 5 and 6. Student organizations had previously sponsored a series of forums and lectures on present day world affairs, and it was the interest displayed that led to the organization of the institute.

Because of changes brought about by rapid means of transportation and improved methods of communication, the general theme for the conference was, "Next Steps in the New World Community."

The first session opened on Saturday morning, with Dr. James Weldon Johnson, and Mr. W. J. Faulkner, dean of men leading the discussion on "The Present Imperative of the New World Community." Dr. Richard H. Edwards, former student counselor, Cornell University, Rev. William A. Keith, pastor of College-side Congregational church in Nashville, and Miss Estelle Scott, house resident, Fisk University Social Center, led the discussions in the afternoon on "Human Relations in the New World Community." In the evening, Dr. Horace Mann Bond, dean of Dillard University, and Mr. William J. Hale, Jr., professor of education, A. and I. State College, Nahville, conducted the session. The theme for the night was "Education in te New World Community."

The fourth session took the form of the religious service on Sunday morning. Dr. Henry Nelson Wieman, professor of Christian Theology of the Divinity School of the University of Chicago delivered a sermon on "Religioun in the New World Community, followed by a short forum. The institute terminated on Sunday evening when Mrs. Charles S. Johnson, sponsor of the Fisk Youth Chapter of the NAACP, and Mrs. James Wiley Brown, led the students on the subject, "Students at Work in the New World Community." Music for the conference was furnished by members of the Mozart Society.

Nashville, Tenn. Tennessean
March 20, 1938

Dr. A. F. Raper Lectures Here Monday Night

Dr. Arthur F. Raper, leading Southern sociologist and author of "a Preface to Peasantry" and other studies of Southern problems, will speak Monday night at 7:30 o'clock at a meeting to be held in the chapel on the sixth floor of the Doctor's Building on "Race, Culture and Waste Land."

Dr. Raper, who is a member of the faculty of the University of North Carolina where he received his doctor of philosophy degree, will arrive Sunday. He will lecture under auspices of the social science department of Fisk University.

His talk Monday night will be sponsored by a joint committee of the central Y. W. C. A. and the Negro branch Y. W. C. A. and is the fourth of a series of lectures on "Race and Culture."

Last of the series will be offered March 28 when Aaron Douglas, painter of the Fisk University murals, will speak on "Race and Culture Expressed in Pictures and Sculpture."

Chattanooga, Tenn., Daily Times
April 3, 1938

REV. BELL TO ADDRESS MEETING OF MINISTERS

The joint meeting of the white and colored ministers at the First Methodist Episcopal church tomorrow morning at 10:30 o'clock will be addressed by the Rev. W. A. Bell, colored, president of Miles Memorial college.

The minister's subject will be "Some Needs for Interracial Co-Operation." Members of the Chattanooga interracial committee have been invited to attend.

Chattanooga, Tenn., Daily Times
April 2, 1938

CITY PASTORS PLAN INTERRACIAL MEET

Dr. W. A. Bell, Birmingham to Speak Monday Before Mixed Audience

The Chattanooga Pastors' association will sponsor an interracial meeting Monday, April 4, at 10:45 a.m., in the chapel of First Methodist church. The guest speaker will be Dr. D. A. Bell, president of Miles Memorial college, of Birmingham. A. M. Pennybacker, general secretary of the Y. M. C. A. will preside.

Dr. Bell received his academic training at Paine college, Augusta, Ga., and did graduate work at Columbia university. He served as dean of Paine college and later was executive secretary for the army Y. M. C. A. service. He was regional secretary for the inter-church world movement and also served as general secretary of education of the colored Methodist Episcopal church. For the past three quadrenniums he has been secretary of the general conference of the colored Methodist Episcopal church. He is now the president of Miles Memorial college in Birmingham.

Dr. Bell's subject will be "Some Needs for Interracial Co-Operation."

For this annual interracial program sponsored by the Chattanooga Pastors' association invitations have been extended to all the pastors of Chattanooga, both white and colored. Members of the local interracial committee and all other interested citizens are invited to this meeting to hear Dr. Bell, according to the Rev. H. A. McCullough, Jr., program chairman.

YOUTHS TO TAKE OFFICE IN CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR

The four Christian Endeavor societies of the Second Presbyterian church will install the following officers at their regular meetings tomorrow night at 6:30 o'clock:

Young People's society: President, Helen Venable; vice-president, Sara Murray; secretary, Ruth Harper; treasurer, Leroy Train. Senior society: President, Mary Haynes; vice-president, Robert Tapp; secretary, Mary Jean Bowie; treasurer, Billye Ruth Braly. Intermediate society: President, Bailey Stimson; vice-president, Hubert Taliferro; recording secretary, Anita Riggs; corresponding secretary, Becky Jane Train; treasurer, Gilbert Taliferro. Junior society: President, Peggy Woods; vice-president, Betty Jean Mullins; secretary, Louis Newton; treasurer, William Gamble.

Chattanooga, Tenn. News
April 2, 1938

The Rev. Howard Kester, executive secretary of the committee on economic and racial justice in the South, will take part in the morning service at the Third Presbyterian Church along with the pastor, Dr. T. B. Cowan.

Mr. Kester is a graduate of Lynchburg College and Vanderbilt School of Religion. He has studied in Princeton Seminary, visited Europe twice and traveled extensively in the United States. In 1935 he was selected by an outstanding weekly as having done one of the most outstanding pieces of creative social work in the country.

Chattanooga, Tenn., Daily Times
June 19, 1938

INTER-RACIAL GROUP WILL ELECT CHAIRMAN

A. M. Pennybacker, secretary of the Chattanooga interracial committee, has called a meeting of the committee for Wednesday, June 22, at 11 o'clock at the chamber of commerce.

The late T. C. Thompson served as chairman of the committee until his death a few months ago. His successor is to be named by the committee, and other business will be transacted, Mr. Pennybacker said.

Chattanooga, Tenn., Herald
July 8, 1938

COMPLIMENTS DR. CARTWRIGHT

To my mind the most important civic and semi-religious organization that functions throughout the city is the committee known as the Chattanooga Inter-racial Committee. This organization was founded and kept alive through efforts of the late lamented T. C. Thompson. Serving with Mr. Thom son were well known ministers of the city, including Dr. Jim Fowle and Dr. Lin Cartwright, and a number of churchmen of the city. On this committee are a number of the well known negro citizens, including Dr. J. B. Barber, colored Presbyterian minister. This week the committee selected Dr. Lin Cartwright, pastor of the First Christian church, as the successor to the late Mr. Thompson. This is not just an ordinary committee assignment like the ones so many of us are familiar with. It's far more than that. This committee has rendered a valuable and a humane duty to the entire citieznship. Dr. Cartwright assumes the lead in this movement to establish and maintain a better feeling between the races, not unfamiliar with the work. He has been a working member of the organization since its creation. We congratulate the committee upon its selection and its later election. Dr. Cartwright has long been identified with the worth while movements in Chattanooga.

Chattanooga, Tenn. News
November 8, 1938

nterracial Group Plans New Setup

The Chattanooga Interracial Committee will be composed of twenty-one white and twenty-one colored members, according to a new set-up and plan of procedure in selection of new members adopted at a meeting of the general executive committee held Monday afternoon.

Dr. Lin D. Cartwright, chairman, said the next meeting of the general committee will be held on December 1. Under the new plan of the executive committee any member of the committee may make nominations for the election of members on regular proposal cards, which are submitted to the general executive committee. When approved by this group they will be submitted to the full membership of the committee for acceptance or rejection.

In adopting the new procedure the group recited the purpose of the Interracial Committee as to "create interracial understanding and good will and to aid in the solution of interracial problems."

Shows Mob Rule Economic Strategy Of Whites To Check Black Man's Progress

NASHVILLE, Tenn., April 1—Speaking on "The Mob Still Rides," Arthur Raper, research and field secretary, Commission on Interracial Cooperation appeared before a group of students and faculty members at Fisk university Tuesday, March 22, and blasted some of the popular notions about lynchings in America.

Dr. Raper remarked that most lynchings of late have not occurred in the Black Belt or in the old slave areas, but in newer areas of the south where members of the Race have begun to express their desire for freedom and independence. This fact he described as an indication that lynching is a southern technique used to hold the Race in check.

"According to the figures of Monroe Work at Tuskegee Institute," said Dr. Raper, "37 per cent of all lynchings in the last decade as reported by the white press take place because of homicide charges against Negroes.

Some Homicides Justified

"But there is such a thing as justifiable homicide ,and if the cases of justifiable homicide were subtracted from the 37 per cent, the remainder would be very small. Only 16 per cent of these lynchings as reported by the white press are attributed to rape and 25 per cent to miscellaneous reasons, mostly misdemeanors.

"These figures indicate that contrary to popular belief, most Negroes are not lynched for rape and attempted rape on white women, but for an economic motive—to keep down the competition of Negroes with whites."

He then remarked that there are two types of lynchings — orderly and disorderly. The orderly kind is well planned and carried out by whites who are leaders in their communities. These leaders often get the sheriff and his officers to help them carry out the lynching.

Disorderly Lynchings

The disorderly kind takes place in communities where the leading white citizens are above the level of lynching, but where mobs of poor whites defy the sheriff and carry out their will to lynch.

"I am suspicious of these white men who cry that Negroes must be lynched to protect white womanhood," asserted Dr. Raper, "I have learned that most such white men are guilty of consorting with Negro women.

"Therefore, they know that since they are neglecting their own women and at the same time are depriving Negro men of Negro women, the two neglected groups (Negro men and white women) have a natural tendency to seek one another for satisfaction."

He explained how lynching is tied up with the whole system of cotton tenancy, segregation, and beliefs of racial superiority and inferiority. Too, he stated that the reason why some white people get so alarmed over interracial meetings of any kind is because they know that since there is no natural hatred between black and whites once they start coming together they will like one another.

New Type of Lynching

"There is a kind of lynching likely to come," commented Raper, "of which I am more afraid than the kind we have now. This kind I speak of has a fascist tint to it.

"As Negroes are gradually moved out of jobs onto relief rolls and whites put in their places, there may come to power certain white office holders who, in order to convince the public that they can handle the racial situation, might proceed 'to lynch' Negroes with the approval of the state. That type of lynching will be worse than the present type because it will be legal."

Throughout his speech Dr. Raper maintained that "legal lynchings," sanctioned by the courts were worse than lynchings at the hands of mobs, because once a court has "lynched" a person nothing can be done about it.

WHITE METHODIST CHURCH INVITES COLORED TEACHER

Mrs. Roberta Henley Cordially Received at Inglewood M. E. Church South

Mrs. J. J. Fry, a church school teacher at Inglewood M. E. Church South and the wife of Dr. J. J. Fry in the Jackson Building, invited Mrs. Roberta Henley of Seay Memorial Church School to teach a class of young ladies at Inglewood Church last Sunday morning.

Mrs. Henley reports that she was cordially received, not only by the church but also by the members of the congregation during Holy Communion. Mrs. Henley will complete the Religious Training Course at Fisk University this year.

Nashville, Tenn. Banner
April 28, 1938

Interracial Group Hears Annual Report

James D. Burton of Oakdale, secretary of the Tennessee Interracial Commission, presented his nineteenth report at the annual meeting which opened this morning at the Central Y. M. C. A., with Dr. John D. Freeman, state chairman, presiding.

Burton, in giving his report, reviewed the progress of the commission, which was organized in 1918. "Through the years the organization has fostered cooperation between the white and colored races, preparing the way for many agencies to include race relations in their programs," he said.

"There is pressing need for maintaining county and city interracial committees with programs of common interest to the two races which shall lead them to a larger appreciation and respect for the rights of the other," Burton pointed out. "Without this influence," he added, "there is an increase in friction and crime. The childishness of the racial attitude is reflected in religious trends.

"There is a large responsibility resting upon educational institutions in race relations, and they should share in it," he declared.

W. E. Turner, state agent of the Department of Education, spoke this morning on "Tennessee's Program for Colored Schools." R. E. Clay, building promoter of the department, spoke of activities in colored schools. Dr. J. B. Barber of Chattanooga discussed the function of a local interracial committee. Barger also offered a resolution in memory of the late T. C. Thompson, ex-Mayor of Chattanooga and chairman of the State and Chattanooga commissions.

Dr. Ullin P. Leavell, professor of education at Peabody College, addressed the afternoon session, speaking on "Cooperation in a Dual System of Education."

Denominational reports were given this afternoon by representatives of women's groups, representing church, welfare, and civic activities. The following participated: Mrs. John McGavock of Franklin, director; Mrs. Ross Woods of Lewisburg, and Mrs. O. H. Brown of Nashville. "Better Homes and Gardens" was discussed by Mrs. R. T. Burt of Clarksville and Mrs. W. J. Hale of Nashville.

A business meeting and election of officers concluded the meeting.

Nashville, Tenn. Banner
April 29, 1938

Interracial Group Condemns Charge

Deploring the introduction of racial prejudice into a public discussion of the proposed Methodist Church merger, the Tennessee Interracial Commission has condemned the "unfortunate charge that the union would open the way for Negroes to join white churches in the South."

At the annual meeting of the commission here Thursday the following resolution, expressing the group's disapproval, was passed, saying in part: "Whereas such unthoughted statements serve only to fan the flames of race prejudice in our midst and are contrary to the fundamental principles which the Interracial Commission seeks to propagate:

"Be it resolved that this commission express its grief over this uncalled for appeal to race prejudice and that we call upon all people, especially members of our various religious groups to refrain from such inflamatory appeals as this."

Jackson, Tenn.
Baptist & Reflector
May 26, 1938

Appeal To Racial Prejudice Condemned

In a resolution adopted at its recent meeting in Nashville, the Tennessee Interracial Commission referred to the fact that in the public discussion of the proposed union of Northern and Southern Methodists "there was made the unfortunate charge that said union would open the way for Negroes to join white Methodist churches of the South" and stated that "Such unthoughted statements serve only to fan the flame of race prejudice in our midst." Then the Commission in its resolution expressed "its grief over this uncalled-for appeal to racial prejudice" and called upon all people "to refrain from such inflammatory appeals" and wished it "clearly understood that this resolution is aimed solely against the author of the unfortunate statement and must not be construed as expressing any opinion about the proposed merger of the Methodist bodies." In other words, the Commission was passing judgment on one question only—the appeal to racial prejudice. The resolution would seem to be very timely.

Race Relations – 1938
Meetings, Conferences, etc.

Tennessee

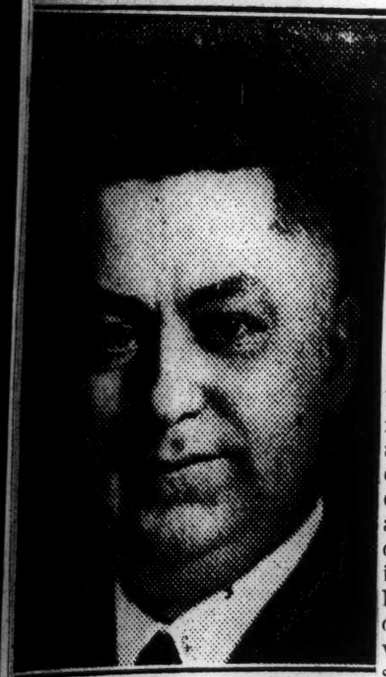
Chattanooga, Tenn. News
June 18, 1938

Interracial Group ... Name Chairman

The Interracial committee will meet Wednesday at 11 a.m. in the assembly room at the Chamber of Commerce, Secretary A. M. Pennybacker announced Saturday.

Chattanooga, Tenn. News
July 6, 1938

Heads Interracial Committee



DR. LIN D. CARTWRIGHT

Dr. Cartwright Heads Race Committee

Dr. Lin D. Cartwright was elected chairman of the Interracial Committee at a meeting Wednesday morning. He succeeds the late T. C. Thompson.

Plans were discussed for an open house for white people at the new Lincoln Park swimming pool to allow them to get acquainted with the new park.

A. M. Pennybacker, acting chairman, announced that other new officers would be elected in September.

Chattanooga, Tenn. News
July 5, 1938

Interracial Committee To Elect Chairman Wednesday

New officers of the Chattanooga Interracial Committee will be elected at a special called meeting to be held Wednesday, July 6, it was announced by A. M. Pennybacker.

At this meeting the report of the nominating committee will be heard followed by the official vote.

The meeting will begin at 10:30 o'clock and be held in the chamber of commerce building.

Traveling Seminar Studies Social Conditions Here

Seeking first-hand information of the nation's social, racial and labor problems, a group of teachers and ministers held open forum meetings Sunday and Monday in Chattanooga.

The group are members of the traveling seminar of the National Religion and Labor Foundation, founded at Yale University, who are on a nationwide tour studying conditions as they exist in various centers of the United States. They arrived in Chattanooga late Saturday afternoon after stops in Washington, where social security, relief, labor problems and such were discussed, Harlan, Ky., and Knoxville, where aspects of the Tennessee Valley Authority were studied.

Bernard Campbell of the Southern Teachers' Agency, was in charge of local arrangements and made plans for a number of forum discusisons here.

Monday morning, interracial problems were discussed when white and colored leaders of this city met with the group at the First Baptist Church, colored, on East Eighth Street. Members of the Interracial Committee, members of the Chattanooga Council, Southern Negro Youths' Conference and leaders in interracial cooperation met with the group and discussed local problems.

At noon the group met for luncheon at the Y. W. C. A. and in the afternoon labor conditions and the progress made in union organization and working conditions in Chattanooga were scheduled for discussion. Labor leaders and employers had been invited to attend the afternoon session when civil liberties also were scheduled as a topic. George Fort Milton, editor and publisher of The Chattanooga News, had been invited to appear on the program and talk on labor and racial problems.

The seminar group will leave later in the afternoon for the Highlander Folk School, where the American Friends Service Committee, a group of students who are given employment in constructive work during the Summer months, are camping.

The National Religion and Labor Foundation was founded by Dr. Jerome Davis and other liberal members of the Yale University faculty. The seminar is headed by Dr. Willard Uphaus of New Haven, Conn., who is secretary of the foundation.

It is composed of preachers and teachers who are brought closer to life and provided with an opportunity of studying racial and religious problems at first hand.

From Chattanooga and Monteagle, the group will go on into Memphis and Arkansas, where the problems of the sharecroppers will be studied.

Chattanooga, Tenn., Free Press
November 17, 1938

LOCAL CHURCHES JOIN NATIONAL 'DAY OF PRAYER'

Plans Made to Include All Houses of Worship in Spiritual Demonstration Against Oppression.

Chattanooga churches will join Sunday in the nation-wide day of prayer and intercession for the European victims of racial and religious persecution and oppression, it was learned today as plans were made to include every church and synagogue in this spiritual demonstration.

Dr. James L. Fowle, president of the Chattanooga Pastors' Association, has already pledged his support to the observance, and announced yesterday that he would contact all the local pastors, asking them to observe the day.

At the Jewish synagogues, Rabbi Israel Gerstein, of B'nai Zion Synagogue, and Rabbi Abraham Feinstein, Ochs Memorial Temple, will hold services at 3 o'clock Sunday afternoon.

Monsignor Francis T. Sullivan had not been reached at noon today regarding services in the Catholic churches of the city.

However, Catholic bishops throughout the country signed the appeal for this spiritual demonstration which will be joined in not only by members of the Jewish race, but also by the Christian churches on the same day.

The call has been signed by the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America, to all Protestant groups, by Catholic bishops throughout the country and by orthodox, conservative and reform Jewish synagogues.

In July of this year "A Service of Prayer and Intercession on Behalf of the Sufferers from the Renewed Attack on Religion and Human Freedom" was held through the British Isles.

Chattanooga, Tenn. News
December 6, 1938

Tennessee's Progress in Racial Relations

"I BELIEVE that the greatest country in the world is the United States, that the greatest part of the United States is the South, and that the greatest State of the South is Tennessee."

Who said it? Not an insincere political orator, nor an office seeker. The man who said those words from Washington Sunday morning over a nation-wide radio broadcast is one of those whom Germany, trying to justify racial persecution, throws at America as the ultimate in racial persecution—a Negro.

Dr. W. J. Hale, President of the Negro A. & I. College at Nashville was the speaker. His address was such a complete answer to apologists for Hitler who hold up the South as a home of racial persecution that we asked Dr. Hale for a copy.

The Tennessee Agricultural and Industrial State College has grown from a small institution worth $100,000 twenty-five years ago, to an institution which now boasts a physical plant worth over $3,000,000, a student body of 1,500 from Tennessee and other States, and a faculty of experts with advanced degrees from leading American and European institutions.

Leaders of Negro thought in America realize that in the South an experiment in gradual solution of racial problems is being made on a scale which might well be a model for the World. There are hot-heads and bigots and lynchers, of course, but the progress of the Negro up from slavery is being solved, while in Germany, an alien race is being sold into a new slavery.

A nobler statement of this trend towards solution of the race problem in the South has not been made than in Dr. Hale's radio broadcast, and we quote thus at length from his excellent summation:

A. & I. State College believes that Tennessee's problems can best be solved by Tennesseans in Tennessee; that to shorten soup lines we must lengthen poultry yards. There

is no color line in better potatoes. In the belief that this is the cure, we endeavor to carry out such principles in educating our students to go out to think, work and serve, whether they are writing poetry or raising pigs.

The Negro is being called upon to take on the stature of citizenship. He is being required to assume challenging obligations. He is beginning to realize that America is his America, that the Stars and Stripes truly wave for him, that the Statue of Liberty is his statue, that all of the capitols of the United States are his, that he must stand up as a man and assume civic responsibilities, that if there is anything wrong with the world, it is his duty to help make it right.

In Tennessee, great progress in better race relations has been made due to the influence of County School Officials, State Boards, General Assemblies, Governors, Courts, Press, State and Private Colleges of both races, Congressmen, U. S. Senators, Federal Officials, and even the great Secretary of State, Cordell Hull, himself.

The lead taken by Tennessee in its attitude toward its Negro citizenry may well serve as a yardstick for the nation. The same appropriation is given the Negro State College as is given the white State Colleges. Equal school terms are provided for both races. The State educational regulations provide equal pay for Negro and white teachers for equal work, preparation and experience.

Being proud people, Tennesseans have dared to be just. Under the leadership of Chief Justice Grafton Green, the Tennessee Supreme Court stands as a symbol of justice regardless of race, color or creed. Tennesseans are taking stock both of their achievements and human traditional frailties, realizing the limitations of shortsighted policies of yester-year.

The challenge to the white man is to encourage Negro leadership, Negro participation in civic life, Negro cooperation in working out the common problems of the area, to make the Negro feel a sense of ownership in his city, county, State and nation. With such an attitude, the Negro and the white man can work together cooperatively, wisely, sanely, honestly and conscientiously, toward the creation of a better day for the sons and daughters of all the people of the nation.

We frankly recognize that what has been done is just a beginning. It does not yet appear what Tennessee shall do and be. Many complex problems are yet to be faced and solved. Hope for the future lies in the increasing willingness of the South to allow Negroes to share in Federal Government funds in proportion to their ratio in the population and to give genuine recognition for the worth of manhood and womanhood regardless of race.

I pay tribute to the white men who have worked incessantly in the face of withering criticism for the very cooperative spirit between the two races that is prevalent today and is growing with healthy proportions. Our common problem is no longer shifted from one race to another, but is accepted as the common task of both races. We have every confidence that the South will make its full and complete contribution to a nation soon to become the greatest exponent of democracy on earth. What has been done at A. & I. State College is suggestive of what can be done elsewhere by applying the same principles of honesty of purpose, fidelity to duty and an abiding faith in the men and women among whom one works and serves.

The address heard throughout the nation marks another milestone in the struggle towards better racial relations in America. Such a speech and such a speaker is the best answer America could give to the pointing finger of the accusing Hitlerites.

Students From Princeton Visit Virginia Union

RICHMOND, Va. — (ANP) — A group of Princeton students, representing the School of Public and International Affairs of that school, spent several hours on the campus of Virginia Union University Wednesday.

Students Talk Of South's Problems

Negro Is Discussed At Meeting Held In Charlottesville

11-19-38

CHARLOTTESVILLE, Va.— Student leaders from a number of Virginia colleges met at the University of Virginia here last Saturday to discuss the relations of college students to Southern Social problems. Dr. Wilson Gee, professor of rural social economics at the University of Virginia, and Lawrence Lee, editor of the Virginia quarterly review, spoke at the public meetings.

Mr. Lee opened the session with an address on 'The Problem at our Door," declared that the time has come for the people of the South to decide their own fate generously or prepare for their own fate to eb decided by others meanly and with human wickedness

NEED FOR WILL AND HEART

"The Negro represents a problem to which we must turn courageously and with a kindliness and humaneness which we have not yet brought to the issue. We shall need our best will and heart to solve this; for the struggles of life have put a distrust between the races that must be dissolved before we can proceed to a solution of the whole relationship. There is not only the Negro, there is the poverty of body and spirit of the Negro and of the white man. This is a public disease. None of us is safe while it remains uncombatted."

What the South most needs to concern herself about is that the industry establish within her borders shall be characterized by economic soundness and social justice, declared Dr. Wilson Gee, who said that undoubtedly the emphasis in recent years has been too largely upon piling many damaging evidences of backwardness in the South, and too little upon analysis of the underlying causes for them and the development of really practical plans that can ameliorate the conditions.

Race Relations - 1938

Meetings, Conferences, etc.

Virginia

Richmond, Va., Times-Dispatch
January 17, 1938

Dr. Hill Is Right

IN URGING the members of the Negro race to cultivate the good graces of the white people of the South, the Rev. JOSEPH T. HILL, pastor of the Second Baptist Church (colored), is giving sound advice. The proof of this lies in the fact that virtually all the Negroes who have contributed largely to the advancement of the colored man have been men of good will. BOOKER T. WASHINGTON was not merely an inspirational leader; he was an outstanding educator, and a writer on Southern folkways and Negro life, whom no student can afford to overlook today. It was because he was a man without bitterness, as well as because he was a man of genius, that he won the support (not merely the tacit approval) of white men for undertakings that have helped to raise the status of the Negro in the South—and elsewhere.

"To begin with," said DR. HILL in an address he made to a Negro audience here the other day, "we are not in our struggle to forget that we are outnumbered 9 to 1; and, too, intelligence, wealth, and other things that go to constitute power are on the side of the higher digit. This fact alone should give us reasons to try always to do the right thing at the right time."

We take this to mean that DR. HILL thinks the Negro should always put his best foot foremost. The practical goal of the Negro is to secure a relaxing of the pressure of a dominant race that has resulted in denying him opportunity. The moment the Negro takes the radical road, this pressure is exercised aggressively, all along the way. Since the odds are overwhelmingly against him, as DR. HILL points out, the chances of his success in that direction are negligible. When he takes that direction, he not only hurts his own case, but decreases the opportunity of sympathetic members of the white race to be of assistance to him.

There is plenty of evidence on DR. HILL's side of the case. We see what was formerly a rigid caste line in the South, being crossed by white and Negro workers in reaching a common meeting ground of effort. We see intellectual leaders of the white and Negro race working together under the auspices of the Southern Commission on Interracial Co-operation. Again, some Southern writers are systematically attacking the notion that the Negro labors under an inherent or irremediable stigma of racial inferiority. These are signposts of the road upon which the Negro must follow his leaders, and it is the only one that can possibly lead to success. It has been along this road in Virginia that the Negro has found such vigorous spokesmen as DR. ROBERT R. MOTON, P. B. YOUNG, WILLIAM M. COOPER, and others.

Richardson Addresses Whites On Better Citizenship Topic

Speaker Outlines 19-Point Program For Improving The General Status Of Colored People

A. G. Richardson, Assistant Supervisor, Negro Education for the State of Virginia, addressed the congregation of Ginter Park M. E. Church on March 13. Mr. Richardson spoke from the subject: "How White People Can Help Negroes to Become Better Citizens in American Democracy". The text of the address follows:

Virginia has 650,165 people or 26.8 per cent of its total population classified as Negroes and separated from the whites socially.

This bi-racial situation immediately raises grave problems of sociological, economic, and educational significance.

This situation has given rise to many differences in the treatment of Negroes, much misunderstanding, no little suspicion, and on too many occasions open hostility.

Confronted with the task of trying to alleviate these conflicts and to change an undesirable and unjust system under which he is forced to live, the Negro finds himself in a curious dilemma. He cannot get wholly within American life, nor can he wholly withdraw himself from it. He is blamed for the ignorance of his people, but is given neither voice nor justice in the expenditure of public funds. He is reproached with the crimes of his people, but in the states where most of his people live he has no vote, no voice in making laws, and no power in helping to enforce them. Segregation and discrimination help to keep him poor and ignorant, while his poverty and ignorance are used to justify the treatment he receives at the hands of the white man.

If the Negro makes demands that are too radical for the community in which he lives, he runs the risk of arousing antagonism which may rob his group of the hard won gains, which gains are necessary to his very existence.

If he meekly accepts injustice and discrimination, he finds himself less than a man not only in his own eyes but also in the eyes of the white world that most violently demands that he "stay in his place."

A most serious problem here in America is this Negro problem with the most challenging question, "What can be done?"

Where Responsibility Rests

Before any attempt to answer this question is made it should be decided to whom belongs the responsibility of actually doing something about the problem.

There are three phases of responsibility:

1. What the Negro can do for himself.

2. What the white man can do for the Negro.

3. What the Negro and the white man together can do.

We are considering only the second phase.

One of the most important things to be considered is the dire poverty of the Negro. Although a few Negroes in Virginia have accumulated a little property, the great majority are still poor and dependent. Many own practically nothing. Their earnings are uncertain, and their standards of living are low.

They have insufficient clothing, poor food, unlighted and unpaved streets unsanitary surroundings. All these things sap their vitality and encourage shiftlessness, crime, and disease.

Much can be done to solve the Negro problem by creating sentiment that favors the elimination of poverty among all people.

North Emporia, Va. Messenger
March 25, 1938

Interracial Service Held In Emporia Churches

In an effort to bring about a better racial understanding, the Greensville County Ministerial Union, composed of all ministers of white churches in Greensville County, is conducting special Lenten services at the St. James Episcopal (Negro) Church each week during Lenten season. These services have been conducted at the St. James Church each year for the past four years.

The Rev. Cephus Green, Negro pastor of St. James, four years ago brought his problems to the Rev. P. H. Sloan, pastor of Christ Episcopal Church and asked if the members of the ministerial union would preach a special Lenten services for his congregation each week during Lent. The union agreed and it has become an annual custom.

These services, held each Friday evening, are the best attended services of the entire year.

A vested Negro choir, rated as excellent by the visiting pastors, furnishes the music. Congregations at these services are composed not only of members of the St. James church, but of other denominations in the town and county.

The Rev. W. K. Cunningham, pastor of the Main Street Methodist Church, is president of the Greensville County Ministerial Church which conducts the services.

YOUTH HOLDS RALLY AT HAMPTON U.

HAMPTON INSTITUTE, Va., Sept. 1—(ANP)—Having as its theme, "A United Christian Front," the 2nd annual Virginia Peninsular Rally for Christian Young People was held here on August 27, under the auspices of the Peninsular Youth Council. The rally is interracal and was founded by George D. Cole, Jr. Roy F. Carer is the present chairman.

Princeton Students Guests at Union

RICHMOND, Va.—A group of students representing the Princeton University school of public and international affairs, spent several hours on the campus of Virginia Union University last Wednesday. The students and their director were met by Dr. Gordon B. Hancock, professor of sociology and race relations of Virginia Union.

Dr. William John Clark, president of Virginia Union, discussed the history and present status of Virginia Union.

"We want to have an adequate understanding and an adequate faith to meet anything that life can bring us," was the message of the Rev. Clarence W. Cranford at the regular weekly convocation services held at Virginia Union University Friday. The Rev. Mr Cranford is pastor of the Second Baptist Church, White.

Virginia Union students left the campus last week-end to attend the Virginia Area Leadership Conference held in Lynchburg, and the celebration of the Anniversary of the Y. M. C. A. held in Washington.

The delegation to Lynchburg was headed by Misss Rosetta Gardner, president of the Y. W. C. A., who is the only Negro member of the Virginia area committee which planned the conference. Those attending the anniversary celebration in Washington were C. Mounsey Jones, George Walker, and Walter Dunbar.

Richmond, Va., Times-Dispatch
April 30, 1938

Change in Attitude on Negro Urged by Interracial Group

The nineteenth annual State conference of the Virginia Commission on Interracial Co-operation considered the problem, "How Can We Change the Traditional and Prevailing Public Sentiment on the Economic Status of the Negro?" yesterday afternoon at the parish house of St. Paul's Episcopal Church.

A panel discussion brought suggestions from prominent white and Negro educators, journalists and professional men on how to attack the problem.

Dr. Gordon B. Hancock of Virginia Union University led off the discussion with the statement that a change in attitude is important both for the Negro and the white man. "It is a mistake to suppose that the black man will make good on a half-chance when it takes a whole chance for the white man," he said. The Negroes should learn to appreciate their occupational opportunities, Dr. Hancock declared.

Dr. Fred M. Alexander of the State Department of Education pointed out that it is necessary to convince the white man that it is to the white man's advantage to give better economic opportunity for the Negro. It is futile to provide education for the Negro without providing an equal measure of economic opportunity, he said.

Emphasis was placed by Dr. J. M. Ellison of Virginia Union University on the need for raising the general standards of a community as an approach to raising the standard of any one group within that community.

William Shands Meacham, associate editor of The Times-Dispatch, suggested that the interracial group avail itself of the studies and researches and advice of Negro intellectuals. Mr. Meacham pointed to "an inspiring and solid achievement" of Negroes in education, but remarked also that the Negro college graduate faces conflicts and problems not faced by the white college man.

T. C. Walker, lawyer, said the Negro's viewpoint should be taken into consideration more than it is now in working out plans for his betterment.

Dr. Paul McConnell of Randolph-Macon College proposed that a "factual, unprejudiced and open-minded study" of the two races together in the South be made. Such a research, he said, should be followed by intelligent action.

Judge J. Hoge Ricks of the Richmond Court of Juvenile and Domestic Relations asserted that Negroes are not being provided with proper recreational opportunities, nor are they being allowed the chance to share in the responsibility of solving their own problems.

If some Negro policemen were appointed to handle their own people, Judge Ricks said, there would be considerable improvement through better understanding in handling the Negroes' particular crime problems. The judge came to the defense of the young Negro bootblacks who ply their trade on Richmond streets and said they should be allowed the chance to earn whatever few dollars they can from this work.

Judge Ricks told of a case where a Negro family was in such bad economic condition that it had no clothing whatsoever for two small children.

"And that," he remarked, "was in Richmond, not Africa."

Summarizing the remarks of the panel speakers, Professor L. R. Palmer of Newport News said he was disturbed by the "definite sentiment" in the country today that Negroes should be on a lower economic status than white people. He reiterated the point made earlier that the Negro should change his attitude toward his occupational status.

Re-election of all officers, with the addition of three new vice-chairmen, and the selection of Newport News as the site of the 1939 meeting concluded the session yesterday. New vice-chairmen chosen were Dr. Belle Boone Beard of Sweet Briar, W. H. Keister of Harrisonburg and Archdeacon B. W. Harris.

President John M. Gandy of Virginia State College, Petersburg, presided at the afternoon meeting. Dean Raymond B. Pinchbeck of the University of Richmond and J. L. B. Buck of the State Department of Education served as chairmen of the panel discussion. Others who took part in the panel were William M. Cooper of Hampton Institute and D. N. Davidson, superintendent of Orange County schools.

A variety of reports came before yesterday morning's meeting of the commission.

Among the desired objectives listed in the report of the study committee were registration and voting by Negroes, adequate pay for domestic servants, equal pay for equal work in the professions, Negroes on the staff of the Piedmont Sanatorium at Burkeville, vocation education, wage and hour laws, Negro public health nurses and care of feeble-minded children.

Miss Emily Thompson offered a report on the Craig House project which will be an art center for Richmond Negroes. In reporting on the institution for care of feeble-minded Negro children, Dr. H. C. Henry said the institution hoped to train most of the patients so that they could be returned to a useful place in the world.

The need for a slum clearance project in a congested Norfolk Negro area was reviewed by A. H. Foreman of Norfolk.

DISCUSS RACE PROBLEMS—Among participants in a panel discussion at the annual meeting of the Virginia Commission on Interracial Co-operation yesterday afternoon were (left to right) President John M. Gandy of Virginia State College, Petersburg; Dr. J. M. Ellison of Virginia Union University; Dr. Gordon B. Hancock of Virginia Union University; Dean Raymond B. Pinchbeck of University of Richmond; J. L. B. Buck of the State Department of Education; Professor L. R. Palmer of Newport News; Superintendent D. N. Davidson of Orange County schools, and Dr. Fred M. Alexander of State Department of Education.—Staff Photo.

Students In Interracial Conference

CHARLESTON, W. Va., Dec. 29 —On Tuesday, December 20, an inter-racial conference was held at the Garnet High school. It had for its purpose the building of goodwill among students of the two races. The conference was held through cooperating agencies of West Virginia State College, Kanawha College, Garnet High school and the Division of Negro schools of the State Department of Education. I. J. K. Wells, state supervisor of Negro schools, presided at the meeting. President McDaniel, Prof. D. L. Ferguson and T. E. Posey of West Virginia State College; Mr. A. H. Calloway, assistant superintendent of Kanawha County schools and Mr. J. F. J. Clark, principal of Garnet High school, participated in the conference by giving short talks. Ten students from West Virginia State college and approximately 50 students from Kanawha college, participated in the panel discussion. Garnet High school students served as audience.

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WORLD CONGRESS OF YOUTH OPENS

22,000 See Folk Pageantry Staged by 500 Delegates on Randalls Island

Under a starlit sky 500 delegates representing organizations claiming a membership of 40,000,000 young persons in fifty-five nations staged an elaborate program of folk dances, songs and pageantry last night as the Second World Youth Congress formally opened in the municipal stadium at Randalls Island, before a throng estimated at 22,000 persons.

Mayor La Guardia, who had earlier in the day extended the city's formal welcome to the delegates at the Summer City Hall, joined with Adolf A. Berle Jr., Assistant Secretary of State, and Charles W. Taussig, chairman of the national advisory committee of the National Youth Administration, in wishing the delegates success in promoting world peace.

A Significant Contrast

The Mayor in his address declared the congress to be significantly in contrast to other influences bearing at present on the problem of world peace.

"It is most interesting to see these young people from different countries, speaking different languages, happy and in agreement together," Mr. La Guardia said. "I the same number of people from the same countries, but taken from the diplomatic corps, had been together I am sure they would have been quarreling. I don't know what the conference will accomplish, but I do know that you can't accomplish less than a disarmament conference.

"This is the answer of the peace loving people of the world, and I am glad I saw the answer, to the great manoeuvres that start in Europe today.

"If the youth of the world does not want war, then there won't be war. Let your slogan be, 'Let there be peace.'"

Expressions of good-will and of hope that the deliberations of the congress, which will open its business sessions this morning at Vassar College, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., and continue for eight days, would prove fruitful for the cause of peace were received by the leaders of the congress from more than 100 statesmen, educators and leaders in the peace and labor movements.

Statesmen Hail the Congress

Edouard Herriot, president of the French Chamber of Deputies; Joseph A. V. Avenol, Secretary General of the League of Nations; Kamil Krofta, Minister of Foreign Affairs for Czechoslovakia, and Dr. Henry Noble McCracken, president of Vassar College and chairman of the United States sponsoring committee, were among those who hailed the gathering.

The congress is a sequel to the first World Youth Congress held in Geneva in 1936 under the auspices of the International Federation of League of Nations Societies and attended by representatives of thirty-six countries. The fifty-five countries represented at the present gathering include every important nation except Germany and Italy.

Although the congress has been attacked by the National Catholic Welfare Council on the ground that it "will provide an opportunity for the fostering of irreligion and the promotion of the class hatreds of sovietism" and has been characterized as Communist-dominated by clergymen and others, there was no sign of dissension in the enthusiastic greeting given the delegates.

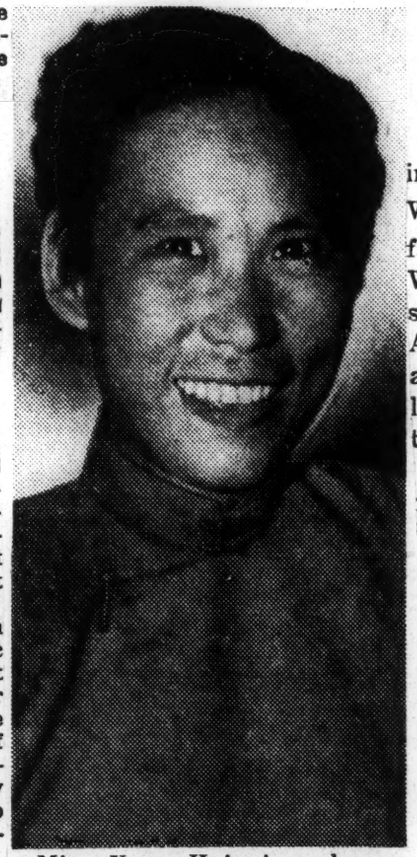
Joseph Cadden, chairman of the United States organizing committee, opened the meeting with an address of welcome, which was followed by the singing of the national anthem and the delivery of the invocation by the Rev. Dr. Samuel McCrea Calvert, general secretary of the Federal Council of Churches.

Wide Range of Folk Dances

A program of dances ranging from a mass demonstration of the collegiate shag by members of the American Student Union through a gymnastic display by the Polish Falcons and including folk dances by Czechoslovak groups, vied with musical numbers by Negro and Chinese choirs for the applause of the audience.

As evidence of the interest shown in the congress by Americans, a Book of International Fellowship bearing 200,000 signatures was presented to Elizabeth Shields-Collins the international secretary of the congress. Spokesmen for five continents addressed the gathering with Dr. Jiri Kasparek of Czechoslovakia speaking for Europe, Ernest B. Kalibala of Uganda for Africa, Carlos Alarcon of Chile for South America, F. Y. Young of China for Asia and Ian MacLaren for Australia.

Expressing the welcome of the United States Government, Mr. Berle told the delegates that "we look forward to your deliberations with the highest hope."



Miss Yang Hui-min, who was honored by New York Chinese.

Chinese Heroine a Delegate

Among the delegates who took part in the ceremony was Yang Hui-min, a heroine of the fighting in Shanghai last November. Miss Hui-min, a 21-year-old Girl Guide, daringly took a Chinese flag to the "doomed battalion" in Chapei as it was besieged by Japanese.

The friendly association of youth from countries throughout the world should be an example for their elders to follow in preserving peace, Mayor La Guardia told the delegates in his official greeting at the Summer City Hall in the New York City Building at the World's Fair.

No Poughkeepsie Welcome

By The Associated Press.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Aug. 15.—Delegates to the World Youth Congress will receive no official greeting from this city when they arrive tomorrow for their meeting at Vassar, Acting Mayor William B. Duggan declared today.

Mr. Duggan, acting for Mayor George V. L. Spratt, who is out of town, said he had given no orders for a reception because of what he termed the group's "internationalism."

Macon, Ga., Telegraph
September 9, 1938

"Reds" in the Youth Congress

In another column today we are publishing a communication from Caspar Thomas of Woodhaven, N. Y., who calls attention to the fact that Latin-American delegates to the World Youth Congress, recently held at Vassar College, demanded the release from the Atlanta penitentiary of Pedro Albizu Campos and several of his colleagues who were alleged to have been convicted of political activities.

Mr. Thomas points out that the court records in San Juan, Puerto Rico, and the United States refute the assertion that they were convicted without justification. Vicious denunciation of the United States government and advocacy of violence in the island's affairs was one factor, it is true. But another was the cruel killing of Colonel Riggs, an American who was in charge of the island's police force.

The case was carried on appeal to the courts of the United States which upheld the jury's verdict.

Mr. Thomas also points out that a speaker at the World Youth Congress charged that our government is supporting a "fascist" administration in Puerto Rico. This charge is vigorously denied by our correspondent who says that Puerto Ricans are solidly backing Governor Blanton Winship. They have expressed strong disapproval of the acts of terrorism of the Nationalist party which has carried on a campaign of violence and only recently attempted to assassinate Governor Winship. Statehood or dominion status may be brought about, says our correspondent, "only after the murderous action of a few irresponsible people ceases."

The people of Macon, where Governor Winship was born, do not need to be told that he is not a party to any fascist government or that he is anything but a just and able colonial official.

In the same mail with the communication to which we have referred The Telegraph has received a letter from Miss L. Alice Jones, secretary of the Clearing House for Women's National Interests, 41 Fifth avenue, New York city, in which she says that the World Youth Congress recently held at Vassar College is a subject of deep concern to all patriotic Americans. Her committee has been asked by some of the members to investigate the Communistic affiliation in the World Youth Congress. Miss Jones writes:

We secured copies of The Daily Worker published in New York throughout the past week and enclose photostats of clippings from several issues. There are 55 delegates from the United States to the congress and of this number about 35 are Communists or sympathizers. It is no wonder that the Daily Worker featured the World Youth Congress!

Continuing, Miss Jones says that Dr. J. B. Matthews, writer and lecturer, recently appeared before the Dies committee on un-American activities and related that he was among the national sponsors of the World Youth Congress and helped to organize it for the Communist party. The following is a quotation from Dr. Matthews, taken from the New York Times of August 21, 1938:

This World Youth Congress at Vassar is nothing more nor less than one of these 'United Front' maneuvers dedicated to forwarding the aims of the foreign policy of the Soviet Union. Anyone who denies this demonstrable fact is either the victim of deceit or a wilful deceiver.

Miss Jones concludes by saying that this testimony is a challenge to the trustees of Vassar College and members of the Clearing House for Women's National Interests are urged to adopt resolutions or in some way communicate with the trustees and register a protest.

The Telegraph on Thursday briefly alluded to the issues of the Daily Worker in which the activities of the World Youth Congress, which was addressed by Mrs. Roosevelt, were prominently featured day after day, with photographs of white and Negro youths participating in social equality functions. Almost the first name on the list of trustees of Vassar College is that of Mrs. Adolf A. Berle. The undersecretary of state at Washington, who has occupied many prominent offices under the New Deal, was Adolf A. Berle, Jr.

We are complying with the requests of our correspondents in giving publicity to these communications, first, in order that the administration of Governor Blanton Winship may be cleared of the foolish charge of fascist activities and political persecution, and, second, in order that all who desire to do so may protest to the president and trustees of Vassar College against this sponsorship of a movement which, according to the statement of the man who founded it, is "nothing more nor less than one of these 'United Front' maneuvers dedicated to forwarding the aims of the foreign policy of the Soviet Union."

African Youth Tells Youth Congress Of New Era In History of Motherland

Making an impassioned plea for the youth of Africa, Ernest B. Kalibala, a native of Uganda, East Africa, held 22,000 persons jamming Randall's Island Stadium spellbound Monday night at the welcoming meeting of the Second World Youth Congress.

"Greetings from the youth of Africa," Mr. Kalibala's voice rang out.

"This is a new chapter in the history of Africa. Never before has the continent of Africa been directly represented and given an equal position in the deliberations of an international conference of this kind. We, as the youth of the world, are assembled here to dedicate ourselves to the task of planning the world of tomorrow.

"It is true that Africa is at the bottom of the ladder of world civilization. It is generally called the continent inhabited by the savages. May I agree that we are savages! But the term savage has been clothed with a new flesh. It does not mean the same that it used to be. We find that the world now is armed to the teeth. The civilized world today is more savage perhaps than the whole of Africa combined.

A New "Savage"

"The task confronting the youth of the world today is not to combat the natural savage . . . a savage who is naked . . . who lives in bushes. No! You will all agree with me that a natural bush savage has absolutely nothing to give to the world strained nerve. He is content.

"But the youth of the world is confronted with this monstrous, scientific civilized savage . . . a savage who is always in the laboratories planning the destruction of this generation and the next ten generations. This is the savage who has concentrated the power in one man . . . who at a single breath sets the entire world rocking.

"This is the savage who controls education to benefit himself . . . who drives innocent people out and created a nation of homeless wanderers. This is the savage who marches into backward countries kills innocent peoples and sets up his own despotic government . . . the story of a progressive scientific savage is such that the world is wondering what is next.

Praises Roosevelt

"The Youth Conference could not have chosen a better country for its conference than America. The President of the United States is a young man. He is just overagainst ignorance, poverty, abfifty years. But science tells ussence of privileges, of education, that life begins at forty . . . so thatexessive religious conversion, confiscated property, waste of African only ten years ago President Roosevelt began his real life andman power in mines, poor labor we are entitled to expect muchconditions in Africa. I shall be very more from him. He has set up ahappy for your cooperation in this program for the youth of Americamatter.

which no other country has ever dreamed of. The brain trust at Washington is composed of the cream of the youth of America. Then a faint hope is at least found in this country.

"I wish to warn the youth of the world not to depend too much on the political, social, and economic theories of today. These catch words are sometimes very empty when they are put to the test of the actual situation and may not meet the needs of the youth of tomorrow. I brought that incident up to say this . . . the youth of several countries have the best of civilization . . . they enjoy education, liberty, freedom and they own the land and are citizens of that country.

Africa Is Rich

"The youth are English, others French, Italians, Spanish, and so on. We are no citizens of a particular land . . . but just subjects of the several powers. Africa is full of wealth . . . diamonds, coal timber, gasoline, gold, silver, but the south of Africa has no part in the exploitation of these natural resources. This is due to lack of education and a proper knowledge of our heritage.

"Personally I am now dedicating my life to the emancipation of the youth of Africa and of East Africa . . . in particular through education . . . I am not for sectarian education the various missionaries have taken provisions for that kind of education. I am not for clerical education or white collar education the various governments have provided for that education.

"My program calls for immediate provision of vocational-trade and industrial education that will give the youth of Africa access to this wealth they possess. To this Mrs. Kalibala and I have established a school called the Aggrey Memorial School. We have several boys and girls in this school.

Build For Tomorrow

"We have the youth of the East Africa of tomorrow in our school. I am here to solicit the support of the American friends to help me raise a sufficient fund to build a real and permanent school. I am calling upon the youth of the whole world to help us in the struggle for the youth of Africa at this particular moment for the youth of Africa than to help establish good and meaningful educational institutions and to help the youth of Africa enjoy the fruit of his own land. In several parts of Africa, the Afticans have no title to their land. They could be driven off today if some settlers discovered gold. This is generally true all over Africa.

"God bless the conference."

Mr. Kalibala, who is an authority on african culture and civilization, is now living at 312 Greene avenue, Brooklyn. He and his wife established the Aggrey Memorial School at Kampala, Uganda.

Bantu Delegation Refused Passport to New York Youth Congress

Protest by Youth Peace Council

Acting on a letter from Geneva the Headquarters of the World Youth Congress Movement, inviting the Youth Peace Council to include a Bantu in the South African Delegation to the Second World Youth Congress, the Johannesburg Youth peace Council took the initiative in organising a Conference of representatives from Non-European organisations in South Africa.

This Conference, at which over forty Non-European organisations from all parts of South Africa were represented was held at the Bantu Men's Social Centre in Johannesburg on 25th June 1938. After enthusiastic discussion it was decided to organise the Non-Europeans under the World Youth Congress Movement for Peace and Social Justice. Furthermore, the Conference elected Mr. William Frederick Nkomo, B. Sc. to the South African Delegation to represent the Non-Europeans.

All arrangements including finance and passage were completed by the Youth Peace Council, but at the last moment despite all efforts, the Minister of the Interior refused to grant a passport to Mr Nkomo.

The following telegram has been despatched to the Minister of the Interior, Union Buildings, Pretoria:

"The South African Youth Peace Council deplores your action in refusing to grant a passport, without any reason being given, to Mr William Frederick Nkomo, one of our accredited delegates to the Second World Youth Congress in New York.

"This action will reflect against South Africa in the eyes of the Youth Congress and public opinion throughout the world.

"In the interests of world peace and the attempt to bring about an improvement in the relations between all nations and races, and in view the fact that the other delegates leave on Tuesday 12th instant, we strongly appeal for immediate reconsideration of your decision.

The World Youth Conference.

—Passpoort Refused.—

APPLICATION for passport by a Bantu delegate to the Second World Youth Peace Congress has been refused according to the Secretary of the South African Youth Peace Council

A telegram has been sent to the Minister of the Interior, deploring his action and urging him to reconsider his decision Other delegates to the Congress will leave South Africa on the 12th of July.

The delegate who was refused a passport is Mr. William Frederick Nkomo, who was elected at a recent conference of non-European organizations held in Johannesburg.

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2nd World Youth Meet In Session

56 Nations Are Represented at Youth Congress

By PAULINE REDMOND

POUGHKEEPSIE, N.Y.—(A N P) —On the beautiful landscaped campus of Vassar college the Second World Youth Congress is now in session. With six continents and fifty-six nations represented it is indeed an unusual sight to see 550 international delegates seriously discussing their mutual problems in many different languages. All of the delegates eat and are lodged on the campus. Their daily schedule begins with breakfast at eight and sessions last until 10:30 in the evening. After hours delegates mingle in an attempt to get acquainted and learn as much as possible of each other's customs, problems and viewpoints. Tolerance and good fellowship permeate the atmosphere. The earnestness and sincerity with which the delegates carry out their business is characteristic of youth the world over.

The Second World Youth Congress officially opened at Randall's island in New York City last Monday evening. Twenty-two thousand persons crowded the open air stadium to witness the celebration. The meeting was opened by singing the national athem and invocation. Mayor LaGuardia and Assistant Secretary of State Berle, Jr., welcomed the congress and expressed great hope that much could be done to improve the international situation as it now exists.

Among the speakers on the program was Ernest B. Kalibala of East Africa. Mr. Kalibala deplored the fact that Africa is now divided among European powers and that little of its natural resources is used to benefit the Africans. This unfortunate state cannot, Mr. Kalibala felt, be corrected until the Africans have sufficient vocational training to take over the industrial development of their great natural resources. Later in the evening the Thomas Negro Composers group sang a group of Negro spirituals to which the huge gathering listened in silence.

The first session of the congress was held in the college chapel Tuesday evening. Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt and Dr. Henry MacCracken president of Vassar, addressed the delegation. Mrs. Roosevelt felt the problems of youth are tied in every way to those of the older generation. Commenting on the international policy of the United States, Mrs. Roosevelt stated that the Good Neighbor policy followed by the present administration had done much to betttr relations between the United States and the South and Central American countries. This policy has been possible because it represented the desire of the American people. Private interests can destroy it by unfair practices Mrs. Roosevelt added. The First Lady advised that youth be tolerant, and place the good of the group before that of personal ambition. Mrs. Roosevelt expressed great faith in youth and based that faith on the accomplishment of the American youth. She felt that the National Youth Administration had only helped a small group but had pointed to the various localities some of the problems of youth and and demonstrated ways youth needs could be met.

The presiding committee is composed of the heads of the delegations from each country. Miss Betty Shields-Collins, international secretary, gave her report. Miss Shields-Collins told the delegates that 80 per cent of the delegates tothe First World Youth Congress held in Geneva in 1936 were Europeans At the present Congress 56 nations of all the continents are present. In 26 of the nations, permanent national youth congresses have been organized.

General sessions of the Congress are facilitated by a translating system. The reports made in French, Spansh or English are transmitted to an adjoining room and relayed to the various language groups by meas of translators. The delegates received the translations through earphones. In the smaller commission meetings the translation system is not available and various linguists translate each report, question or comment.

The congress is divided into four commissions: The Political and Economic Organization of Peace; The Religious and Philosophical Bases of Peace; The Economic and Cultural Status of Youth and the International Role of Youth.

Each commission has two alternating chairmen, two secretaries and a reporter who will supervise the preparation of the final report to be submitted to the full sessions of the congress this week. A representative of each country will speak for his or her delegation in each commission. The individual nations will be holding private caucuses throughout the congress to discide their attitude on the various problems to be discussed. Minority opinions will also be given expression both in the commission meetings and the final reports.

Peace is the main topic of discussion although there have been strong expressions of the smaller countries for world recognition and special emphasis on the problems of minorities. The Negro representatives in the American delegation have been an integral part of the group and their views have coincided with that of the majority of the delegation.

'New World Order, Lasting Peace' Declared Youth's Realizable Goal

Four Study Groups, Reporting Basis of Program for Congress at Vassar, Include Views of Minority Delegates

By FRANK S. ADAMS
Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Aug. 22.—Spokesmen for the youth organizations in fifty-seven countries represented at the World Youth Congress at Vassar College expressed faith tonight that, despite the wars now waging and the growth of the forces making for war, "a new world order could be established in which a lasting peace could be founded on justice and preserved by the cooperation of mankind."

Summarizing the results of a week of discussion, the four commissions into which the congress has been divided for deliberative purposes made their final reports to a plenary session.

The reports, which took cognizance of dissenting as well as majority views in each delegation, constituted the closest approach to a program which the congress will reach because no effort will be made to unify the findings.

Peace Report for "Quarantine"

Faith in the League of Nations, in the policy of "quarantining" war makers and in the military arrangements contained in such mutual assistance pacts as the France-Soviet-Czech agreement was expressed in the report of the Commission for the Political and Economic Organization of Peace, which was delivered by Emlyn Garner-Evans of Great Britain.

Mentioning the views of the minority of fourteen groups within the American delegation, the report stated:

"The efficacy of collective security was doubted by a small minority of delegates as being incompatible with the existence of imperialism, a new form of power alliance, and an attempt to 'freeze' the status quo."

But it answered this objection by asserting that the pacts were open to all nations on terms of equality and were intended to check the present drift to war.

International law must be enforced, the commission held, noting that delegates who had observed the success of the "Nyon" patrol against piracy had suggested that the bombing of civilians should be made impossible by an international force of interceptor planes and mobile anti-aircraft units.

Many suggestions were advanced for speeding up the procedure of the League of Nations and separating its covenant from the Treaty of Versailles.

Security and Prosperity

General welcome for the "good-neighbor" policy of President Roosevelt and hope for even closer cooperation among the States of the American continent was reported and a regional pact was urged for the Pacific to guarantee territorial integrity and provide for reduction in naval armaments and for economic readjustments.

Urging that "common action for collective security should be linked up with common action for collective prosperity," the commission called upon "the law-abiding States" to set up at once an international economic commission to deal with the extension of their mutual trade, the stabilization of currencies, the floating of loans to assist peaceful nations, the development of international communications and the provision of easy access to sources of raw materials.

"By such cooperation, great economic advantages would be secured by those nations accepting the law as the basis of their international canduct," it stated.

The arms industry should be nationalized and the trade in arms should be internationally controlled, the report declared; imperialism should be liquidated; more effective machinery should be provided for the correction of "deep international grievances arising out of unjust treaties; minorities should be protected through the extension to them of democratic rights, which should be internationally guaranteed, and rights of asylum should

be extended to the victims of racial persecution.

Social Protection Program

A program of social justice for youth was recommended by the Commission on the Economic and Cultural Status of Youth and its relation to peace, for which Miss Renu Roy of India was the spokesman. It urged free and compulsory education up to a minimum age of 16; adequate minimum wage rates and working conditions; protection against unemployment through unemployment insurance and by other means, and provision for more and better health work among youth.

Juvenile delinquency has risen "alarmingly" in certain countries, and especially in those where "militarization has been ordered," the commission found, and it condemned the imprisonment and corporal punishment of such delinquents, calling instead for the promotion of child guidance clinics in which physicians, psychologists, social workers and psychiatrists should attempt to guide difficult children along the right ways.

Moral Basis for Peace

A common basis of peace action was to be found in the "affirmation of the value of the human personality, freely devoted to the service of the community," the Commission on the Religious and Philosophical Bases of Peace reported, through Ian MacLaren of Australia. It urged upon youth "an immediate and urgent three-fold task" as follows:

"1. To work against those forces in human nature and society which cause war.

"2. To reaffirm those moral principles upon which a just and durable peace rests.

"3. To develop an international mind in youth and those new forms of social, economic and political relationships which are essential for the advancement of civilization."

Participation in Affairs

The report of the Commission on the International Role of Youth, delivered by Dr. Olga Schieslova of Czechoslovakia, favored the continuance and extension of the organization of the World Youth Congress movement; a program of youth rapprochement among the nations, and education and propaganda for peace; and aid to the victims of war through humanitarian means and by boycotting the goods of aggressor nations.

The formation of an international youth section in the League of Nations Secretariat and the development of the youth section of the International Labor Office were among the concrete measures recommmended by this report.

It also called for the participation by youth in all investigations of youth problems carried out by voluntary organizations, governments and such international bodies as the League and the I. L. O.

Minority Agrees on Fairness

A denial that the American minority of fourteen had been unfairly treated or had not had adequate opportunity for expression of its point of view was contained in a resolution adopted during the afternoon at a meeting of the American delegation, in response to charges that had been made by two non-voting sympathizers with the minority.

"The American delegation considers the congress to have been essentially fair and democratic," the resolution read. "We believe that adequate and fair opportunity had been provided for expression of all points of view. The American delegation further expresses its confidence in the good faith of the congress and its administrative organs."

All members of the minority group voted for the resolution, it was announced after the meeting, which was closed, but it failed of unanimous adoption because of the objection of a delegate from a rural youth organization, who felt that the rural problems had not received sufficient attention.

Clark M. Eichelberger, president of the League of Nations Association of the United States, brought a message of greeting to plenary session this morning, at which Miss Eleanor Fahey of the International Labor Office delivered a similar message from John G. Winant, director-elect of the I. L. O.

Messages of approval for the congress were also read from numerous international and national groups and views of the conditions existing among youth in many lands were set forth by the spokesmen of their national delegations.

WORLD YOUTH FOR EQUALITY OF ALL RACES

VASSAR COLLEGE, Poughkeepsie N. Y., Sept.—(CNA)—Support fo national and racial minorities and th colonial peoples in their struggle fo national independence is pledged b the "Vassar Pact" signed at the clos ing session of the second World Youth Congress by representatives of youth organizations in forty-seven countries The signatories pledged to do all in their power "to bring aggression to an end, give assistance to victims of treaty violations, and refrain from financial or economic assistance to aggressor nations."

Delegates from Ethiopia, China Czhechoslovakia and Austria received thunderous ovations, while the delegates shouted vive l'espagne when the young delegate from Spain, carrying the Spanish Republican banner, came forward to sign the pact in the name of the embattled youth of his country.

Swearing to work for the collaboration of the youth of the world under the world youth congress movement, the Vassar peace pact condemns "any war of aggression directed against the politicial independence and the territorial integrity of a state."

It "recognizes that there can be no peace without justice" and proclaims "the right to self-determination of countries and colonies seeking their freedom" and pledges the signatories to "establish political and social justice within their own countries" and to "work for unity with young people of all countries without distinction of race, creed or opinion". It denounces the bombardment of open towns and supports the principle of collective security, advocating that "international machinery be immediately instituted to solve differences among nations in a peaceful manner."

Eight million natives "are denied all elementary rights" in South Africa Miss Laura Leslie, a white delegate from the South African Peace Council, told the Commission on the International Role of Youth.

S. Del Anang, a delegate from Mampong, on the Gold Coast of Africa, told the Commission on the Cultural and Economic Status of Youth that American movies had given the world a false impression of his people who have a culture of their own to offer the world.

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World Youth Congress.

Vassar Parley Represents 15 Million in U.S.

50 Youth Groups to Send Delegates to World Conference Embracing Huge Membership of Church and Progressive Bodies

The 50 organizations whose representatives will comprise the United States delegation to the Second World Youth Congress which meets at Vassar College, August 16th to 24th, were announced yesterday by Joseph Cadden, chairman of the United States Organizing Committee for the Congress.

The 50 organizations have a combined membership of approximately 15 million young people.

In addition to the 50 delegates there will be 54 observers from both youth and adult groups, included among these will be observers from the United States Department of Agriculture, the United States Office of Education, the International Labor Office, the National Recreation Association, the American Youth Commission, the American Association of University Women the Institute of International Education and the National Federation of Settlements.

Nineteen of the 50 United States delegates are from religious organizations. These include the youth sections of the Baptist, Congregational, Episcopalian, Evangelical, Methodist, Quaker, Reformed, Unitarian and Presbyterian churches, as well as of the major Jewish organizations. The Young Men's Christian Association and the Young Women's Christian Association will send five delegates representing their various divisions.

FARMERS, STUDENTS

In the list of organizations are nine trade unions whose membership is made up largely of young people.

Young farmrs of the United States will participate in the Congress through the American Farm Bureau Federation, the youth section of the National Grange, the Farmers Educational and Cooperative Union of America and the Amrican Country Life Association.

Studnts will be represented through the National Student Federation of America, the American Student Union, the Student Peace Service and the United Student Peace Committee. Since the Congress is being held at Vassar, the lege will be represented by an honorary delegate in the United States Political Association of Vassar Colgroup.

In addition to the representatives from religious, trade union, farm and student groups, there will be delegates from four peace groups, four Negro organizations and a group of six other national youth organizations.

UNITED STATES DELEGATION WORLD YOUTH CONGRESS

American Farm Bureau Federation
Agricultural and Cannery Workers of America
American Baptist Publications Society (Northern Baptist Convention)
American Country Life Association
American Jewish Congress, Youth Section
American League for Peace and Democracy, Youth Section
American Student Union
American Youth Congress
Christian Youth Conference of North America
Committee for Industrial Organization (United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers of America)
Cooperative League of the U.S.A.
Epworth League
Farmers Educational and Cooperative Union of America
Fellowship of Reconciliation
Furriers International
Girls' Friendly Society
Hotel and Restaurant Employes International
International Workers Order, Youth Section
Junior Hadassah
League of Nations Association, Youth Section
Model League of Nations
National Association for the Advancement of the Colored People
National Council of Jewish Juniors
National Council of Methodist Youth
National Federation of Settlements
National Grange, Youth Section
National Negro Congress, Youth Section
National Student Federation of America
National Urban League, Youth Section
Pilgrim Fellowship (Sigma Eta Chi)
Presbyterian Young People's Society
Southern Negro Youth Congress
Steel Workers Organizing Committee
Student Peace Service
United Mine Workers of America
United Office and Professional Workers of America
United Rubber Workers of America
United Student Peace Committee (Foreign Policy Association)
Vassar College, Political Association
Workers Alliance of America
World Aliance for Friendship Through the Churches, Youth Secton
Young Communst League
Young Judea
Y.M.C.A., National Young Men's Council
Y.M.C.A., National Council of Student Christian Associations
Young People's League of the United Synagogue of America
Young People's Socialist League of America
Y.W.C.A., Business and Professional Council
Y.W.C.A., Industrial Division
Y.W.C.A., Student Division

OBSERVERS

American Association of University Women
American Friends of the Chinese People, Youth Section
American League for Peace and Democracy
American Newspaper Guild
American Student Union
American Youth Commission
American Youth Congress—
Chicago Council
Massachusetts Council
New Jersey Council
New York City Council
New York State Council
Maryland Council
Ramsey Council (Minn.)
St. Louis Council
American Youth Hostels
Association of Lithuanian Workers, National Youth Committee
Association of Medical Students
Business and Professional Women's Clubs
California Model Youth Legislature
Connecticut Peace Conference
Eastern Pennsylvania United Student Peace Committee
Edgewood School
Farmers Educational and Cooperative Union
Finnish Workers Federation, Youth Section
Florida Intercollegiate Peace Council
Foreign Missions Conference
German-American League for Culture
Girl Scouts of America
Institute of International Education
International Labor Office
International Union of Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers
International Workers Order, Jewish Section
League of Nations Association
National Baptist Sunday School and Baptist Young People's Union
National Federation of Settlements
National Federation of Temple Sisterhoods
National Recreation Association
New Jersey College for Women
North American Hungarian Youth Congress
Northern States Cooperative Youth League
Oklahoma Model Youth Legislature
Roumanian Junior League Clubs
Student Peace Service
United States Department of Agriculture
United States Office of Education
War Resisters' League
Washington Commonwealth Federation, Youth Section
Westchester Negro Youth Federation
Women's International League for Peace and Freedom
Y.M.C.A., National Board
Y.W.C.A., National Board
Youth Committee Against War
Youth Committee to Aid Spanish Democracy

Denied Passport To U. S. Peace Confat

CAPETOWN, S. Africa, Aug. 11 — (ANP) — The Government of the Union of South Africa last Tuesday refused issuance of a passport to W. G. Nkomo to attend a world peace conference at Vassar college in the U. S. Basis for the refusal was "The congress is being used as a cloak by Youth Communist International, a subsidiary of the Communist International."

S. AFRICAN YOUTH DELEGATE
ON CONGRESS RADIO BROADCAST

Press Service of the N.A.A.C.P.

New York, Aug. 12.- Ernest Kalibali, of Uganda, South Africa, a delegate to the Second World Youth Congress to be held at Vassar College August 16-24, spoke over Station WOV here August 7 in the Congress' first radio program prior to the convention.

8-12-38

The South African delegate was introduced by Miss Virginia Anderson, a student at Brooklyn College, here on a member of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People's Brooklyn, N. Y. youth council, and the Association's official observer at the Congress sessions.

The Second World Congress

HELD AUGUST 16-24 AT VASSAR COLLEGE

An Outline By Bertha Tilton, Oklahoma City Negro Delegate

Place: Vassar College, Poughkeepsie, N. Y. - 10-34

Origin of the W. Y. C.—The first W. Y. C. was called in 1936 at Geneva, Switzerland, by the Federation of League of Nations Associations.

It was decided then that the W. Y. C. would meet every two years.

Resolutions of the first W. Y. C. are available in book form.

In 1937, during the International Exposition in Paris, France, the International Committee of the W. Y. C. met and decided to hold the second W. Y. C. in the U. S. A. at the request of the American Youth Congress. Vassar College (N. Y.) offered its campus for the week Aug. 16 to 24.

The Second W. Y. C. gathered three to four thousand delegates and observers from 57 countries. Only the following countries abstained from sending a delegation: Germany, Italy, Japan and Russia.

The 3 first countries being fascist or totalitarian states. The fourth, Russia, withdrew in the hope that by so doing, the Congress could receive a larger cooperation from Catholic organizations in the different countries.

In spite of the withdrawal of the Russian delegation, the W. Y. C. as soon as it arrived at Vassar college, was branded as "Red" by local newspapers and even by the "Dies Committee on Investigation of Un-American Activities in the U. S. A."

Mrs. Roosevelt and Dr. McCraken, Dean of Vassar College, were both suspected to be blind instruments in the hands of Communists. It is true that there were delegates of the Communist Party among the ones present, but they were a minority and they played no greater part in the deliberations of the Congress than any other group.

Aug. 15.—High Spots of the Congress:

1. Randals Island Parade of Nations in New York City.

The O. Y. L. did not reach the city on time for this parade, but from all comments received and from the articles of the N. Y. press, it was a very spectacular and inspiring pageantry, during which each delegation was presented, led by the flag of the nation it represented. Many delegates were dressed in their national costumes.

Mayor La Guardia spoke on that evening.

A number of delegations marched from the press, where they arrived to Randals Island, and received a very warm welcome from the N. Y. people.

Opening Night at Vassar College—The first plenary sessions took place on Aug. 16, immediately after the registration of delegates and observers.

Some 3,000 members gathered in the Student Hall to hear the address of welcome by Dr. McCracken in the name of Vassar College and the message of Mrs. Roosevelt to the youth of the world.

An informal gathering followed at which Mrs. Roosevelt greeted the delegates personally and answered their questions.

Work of the 2nd World Congress—Peace being the general topic of this congress, the agenda listed 4 commissions as follows:

a. The Political and Economic Organization for Peace.

b. The Economic and Cultural Status of Youth and Its Relation to Peace.

c. The Religious and Philosophical Bases of Peace.

d. The International Role of Youth.

Each of these Commissions held meetings nearly twice a day throughout the 5 first days, the afternoons being left free for the gathering of special interest groups and the acquaintance of delegates of the different countries with one another.

During the 2 last days of the Congress, a number of plenary sessions were held, at which time each commission presented its report and findings; suggestions or criticisms could be and were presented by any delegate present, after which the reports were submitted for approval (or rejection).

These reports constitute the basis for future work of the W. Y. C. and contain practical recommendations to the national sections. They are available now at cost at the office of O. Y. L., 610 Cotton Exchange Bldg., Oklahoma City, Okla.

Youth Peace Pact—At the close of the Congress, was presented to the whole assembly the Youth Peace Pact known today as the Vassar Youth Peace Pact, in recognition of the generous hospitality granted by the Vassar College Staff to the Youth Congress.

This Youth Peace Pact stands among the youth delegations of the 57 countries represented somewhat like the Briand-Kellog pact stands between the Nations which signed it. It even appears that the young delegates are most serious about the meaning and the application of their pact than their elders.

In solemn fashion, the leader of each national delegation stood on the stage of the vast auditorium, holding the flag of his country. Each of the 57 countries was called by alphabetical order and the delegate representing it stepped forward and signed the Youth Peace Pact. The International Secretary of the W. Y. C., Miss Elizabeth Shield-Collins, was the last who signed. Ethiopia, Spain, China and Czechoslovakia received a standing ovation.

Aug. 20, Variety Show Presented by Delegations—Some delegations presented typical dances of their land, such as:

Czechoslovakia, Cuba (Rumba), Argentine (Tango). Others sang folk songs.

The U. S. A. delegation's contribution was a square dance in which 2 partners were members of the O. Y. L.

Following this show, the Chinese delegation offered a magnificent display of fireworks on the lake shore of the campus.

Stunt Night (Night of Aug. 22) In the presence of Mrs. Roosevelt.

A number of delegations contributed to this recreational program. Indonesia gave some religious dances in native costume.

A Chinese delegate sang some Chinese songs.

The American Negro delegations sang Negro Spirituals.

Czecoslovakia, dressed in its rich garments, danced the typical dances of its land.

Canada offered a very humorous fantasy where the birth of the quintuplets played a very prominent part.

There was much laughter that night and Mrs. Roosevelt shared it very graciously with the young people.

The program closed by singing the "Star Spangled Banner."

Conclusion

The 2nd World Youth Congress will remain as a stirring and very significant event in the memory of those who took part in it. Although it was in session for but a short week, it discussed a very wide range of arduous questions. No other body, except the League of Nations, which gave it birth, can compare with the scope of its activities. Yet, each delegation realized fully that the task had just begun and that the most important part was ahead.

Among the dominant notes of this Youth Congress was the common desire of the delegates present to unite in search for a workable answer to this puzzle which baffles all diplomats, World Peace.

If this Congress has not solved the problem yet, it has undoubtedly offered its valuable contribution to its realization.

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World Youth Congress.

Youth of America

Daily Worker

By CARL ROSS

World Youth Congress Opens Here Aug. 16
A Few Tasks for U. S. Hosts to Visitors

5-23-38

ONLY a scant ten weeks remain until the World Youth Congress convenes at Vassar College, Poughkeepsie, New York, on August 16. Since this is the largest and most important international meeting of this type to ever take place in the United States, it will have tremendous bearing on future developments in America. In turn, the reception and the attitude of youth in this country and particularly the position of the U. S. delegation will influence the course of the world movement of youth for democracy and peace that will receive new impetus at the World Congress. Therefore, here is a movement that needs the fullest support of all progressive democratic and labor forces in our country.

America will be host to youth from Spain, China, France, the Soviet Union, Czechoslovakia, Africa; in short, from at least 41 countries in all parts of the world. To play the part of host is both a pleasure and responsibility. Will we give them a fitting welcome? Well, that's mainly up to what the progressive youth do in the next two months.

About 300 invited youth leaders from national organizations, important state and regional groups, and state and local youth council leaders, will gather at Baldwin Wallace College near Cleveland, Ohio, July 2, 3 and 4 to discuss their responsibility to the World Congress as well as plans for building the Youth Congress movement and the 1939 Congress. A successful meeting in July will go a long ways to assuring good representation at the World Congress through the 50 delegates from the U. S. and in making the Congress known far and wide.

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BUT most important of the immediate problems that the World Congress Committee has called to the attention of youth organizations is the need for funds to bring delegates from far-off lands. Will the Negro youth of America respond to the need for funds to bring the African delegation to America? Of course. Will the Y's and Christian groups who have groups and missionaries in China help the Chinese delegation? Certainly they will, and the Czechs, Slovaks, Hungarians, Lithuanians, Finns and others will do the same.

An "International Book of Fellowship," to be presented to the Chairman of the World Youth Congress by the U. S. delegation is being prepared. The pages for this book are being circulated widely for the signatures of tens of thousands of Americans. As each page is filled, it will be added to the book, and the contribution made by the signer will be put into the much-needed treasury. It should be a matter of honor for every young person to have his name in the book.

From now to the middle of August Internationalism will be the theme of much of the activity of every youth group, culminating, of course, in the huge reception the world's youth will receive in New York and the sessions themselves. The time is short, and the job is a big one; it needs the attention of all of us.

Delegation Of Five Youth Leaders From Africa Coming Here

7-23-38

New York Post

A delegation of 5 youth leaders from Africa are on their way to the United States to attend the World Youth Congress which will take place at Vassar College during the week of August 16-24.

The Coordinating Committee for Youth Action will play host to the delegation during their stay in this city. The delegation will arrive on the SS President Roosevelt on August 13th.

Considering the difficulties in leaving their country to attend this Congress, this delegation is quite large. These delegates were elected by the Student Christian Movement and the All-African Convention which took place in South Africa. The delegation is composed of two representatives from South Africa, one from Uguanda, West Africa, one from Ethiopia and one from British West Indies

YOUTH CONGRESS

The Second Youth Congress of the World.

Mochudi. (The Capital.)
(6-18-38)
Maseru, Basutoland.

The Movement Studies The Working And The Living Conditions of Each Country.

OWING to the great success of the last Youth Congress, a conference will take place in New York in August, when the delegates of the various countries of the world, will discuss efforts to work for the Peace of the World.

The idea of the conference of youth is wellknown to be discussed. There will be 36 countries represented, who will discuss the betterment of our conditions and also how to prevent another war.

An attempt is being made to send Coloured and Bantu delegates as well; and to further this end, the Johannesburg Youth Peace Council is calling a conference of all non-Europeans' organizations and individuals interested to a conference to be held in Johannesburg on the 25th June next There is a consensus of opinion that the conference will mark the beginning of the movement of co-operation among the non-Europeans of this land.

6-18-38

The World's Youth Congress studies the working and living conditions of each country and presees for improvement, whenever necessary and therefore the congress will divide up into various commissions and study the political, economic, cultural and social justice.

S Lepolesa (President of the African Football Union), J. Melk Chairman of the Central Committee of the Native Advisory Board J. Kokozela, D. T. Mosikinya, S Phayane, T. Matlhape and Mr A. N. Sefotlhelo (Social Welfare Officer). The following ladies were in charge of the catering :— Miss N. Nkoane, Mrs. R. Solomons Miss E. Bathobakae, Miss Sehere and Miss Thobega.

Maseru, Basutoland.

Mrs. Bosaletse, wife of the President of the Union. The Try Again Lawn Tennis Club won the trophy in a contest staged last year by the Union.

A male Voice Choir rendered music at intervals. In the absence of the President, Mr. S Bosaletse, Mr. Mekwa presided. The whole proceedings were would off with a dance to the strains of the Lousiana Band. Among those present were:—Mesdames Kgomo S. Bosaletse, Sehere, Melesi Oelrich. Taylor, Sefotlhelo Messr G. Mabaleng, J. Thubisi, G. Mancho. A. Melesi, J. M. Seleke, Mac

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THE WORLD YOUTH CONGRESS

Amazing Tolerance Shown As Delegates From 59 Countries Analyze Social And Economic Evils

By PAULINE REDMOND
(Exclusively for the Philadelphia Tribune)

(Editor's Note: Miss Redmond is a graduate of the University of Chicago, and has received her Master of Arts Degree from the University of Pittsburgh; is in charge of the Youths' Activities for the Chicago Urban League and attended the World Youth Congress at Vassar College as a delegate from the National Urban League. The article is an exclusive impression of the Congress as told to Bernice Dutrieuille-Shelton.) Tribune 9-1-38 Philadelphia, Pa.

I DON'T KNOW that I am far enough removed from the Congress to have digested its findings or evaluated its significance. All I can bring to mind now is a picture of 550 delegates from 59 countries speaking many different languages. An almost amazing tolerance permeated the Congress. Delegates came eager to hear the opinions of others and just as eager to express their own. These young people knew that on many of the political and economic questions under discussion view points in juxta-position to their own would be expressed. They came prepared to listen attentively, analyze carefully and by a democratic procedure of discussion and debate arrive at a minimum program of agreement.

THOSE PERSONS who came to the Congress expecting to hear a series of grievances expostulated were indeed disappointed. All of the delegates expressed most positively their disapproval of the existence of economic and social ills within their national framework but the major emphasis of the Congress was what can we do as national and international groups to solve and eliminate these ills. There was no place in the Congress for whiners or sympathy-seekers. It was an international gathering designed to formulate fundamental principles on which peace and economic reconstruction could be based.

THERE ARE many who query—"What had all this to do with the Negro?" "What hope was given for his future?" To them I should clearly answer, "If you are looking for concrete action on the American Negro problem. None. If you expected special emphasis to be placed on our social and economic handicaps. None whatsoever." To those who can view the American Negro problem as a part of the whole problem of minority and colonial groups, I should say that we secured as much as we have a right to expect—a hearing and specific recommendations which, if followed, will guarantee us equality of opportunity. The Congress expressed itself as being definitely in favor of starting the colonies on the road to self-determination and of guaranteeing to minority groups equal opportunities for employment, education, political suffrage. More than this, however, it outlined definite procedures whereby these rights could be secured.

AT THE CONGRESS itself absolute democracy was practiced. Special pains were taken to see that the American Negroes were given recognition. Mr. Ernest Kalibala of West Africa addressed the huge gathering at Randall's Island for the opening meeting. A group of Negro singers appeared on this same program. At Vassar College, Edward Strong of the Southern Negro Congress was elected to be the United States representative as Chairman of the Commission of the International Role of Youth. Dorothy Height, of the National Negro Congress was secretary of the American delegation. By request the American Negro delegates and observers sang a group of Negro spirituals on the Entertainment Program on Friday evening. We were not pushed to the fore, but when our talents and capabilities were known we were urged to participate whether as leaders or lay members of the delegation. This I feel is as it should be.

I AM ONE who does not believe that the Negro problem in the United States can be viewed from a narrow nationalistic point of view. I believe our condition to be a manifestation of the same social and economic ills experienced by minority groups all over the world. To us, of course, our problem is of primary interest and importance. In the face of war, aggression, persecution and oppression of minorities, I do not feel that the World Youth Congress was the place to insist that the American Negro be isolated for special emphasis and action. We live in an inter-related world.

THE SOLUTION to our problem can not be achieved by narrowing our vision and acitvities to include only those things that have a direct and measurable effect on the American Negro problem. Our only hope of salvation is in participating in all movements that have fair-play and social justice as a basis. On the back-wash international tolerance and social justice will we find equality for the American Negro. As an American Negro, I am proud to have been a delegate to the World Youth Congress.

Was the Youth Congress 'Communist Controlled'?

IT WOULD probably not have occurred to anyone reading the proceedings of the second World Youth Congress, which recently concluded its sessions at Vassar College, that it was dominated by communist influence, nor could that suggestion have been derived from a study of the "Vassar Pact" to which all but a small minority of the delegates voted their approval. But Mr. James B. Matthews, the converted communist who has been giving the Dies committee so much interesting information about Shirley Temple's soviet connections and the horrendous proportions of the red menace in Hollywood, is positive that the Youth Congress was honeycombed with the same baleful influence; and the latest release of news from the National Catholic Welfare Conference is burdened with many pages devoted to the same theme. That there were no accredited delegates from Russia—nor any from Italy or Germany—is beside the point. The ground on which Mr. Matthews bases his accusation and the Roman Catholic clergy their condemnation of the congress is twofold first, speakers of the communist persuasion had a place on the platform; and second, the congress gave many token of a prevailing sentiment in sympathy with loyalist Spain The latter, if one may judge from the space devoted to it gave the most violent offense to the N.C.W.C., whose administrative board of bishops had issued a warning against the congress. In this extended news release, the loyalists are never referred to by any other name than "Spanish communist forces," "Spanish reds," or some equivalent phrase. So, naturally, to sympathize with them is to be subject to communist influence. Q.E.D. But of course there were communist youth at the congress. Too many They never overlook such a chance. But it does not appear that they made much headway in "boring from within." At the closing session the more radical minority refused to sign the "Vassar Pact" denouncing war and pledging "concerted action to prevent aggression and to bring it to an end," on the ground that this would mean "a coercive bloc of nations which would reconstitute the old system of power politics."

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AFRICAN YOUTH LEADER
DENIED RIGHT TO LEAVE

NEW YORK, Aug.—(CNA)- Dr. and Mrs. Max Joffe, two white delegates from South Africa to the World Youth Congress related this week that the South African government had done everything in its power to discourage the sending of native youth leaders to the Congress.

Crusader News Agency 8-22-38
New York City

The Congress opened here last week with a giant mass meeting at the Randall's Island Municipal Stadium here. Its official sessions are being held at Vassar College, Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Delegates are present from 57 different countries, including West Africa, South Africa, the West Indies, Brazil, China, Siam, etc.

The Native Affairs Department of the Union of South Africa denied a passport to William Nkomo, 27-year old Negro high school teacher and a Bachelor of Science, Dr. and Mrs. Joffe reported. Nkomo was elected a delegate to the Congress by the Conference of 40 non-European organizations from the whole of South Africa.

After much difficulty with the Native Affairs Department, Nkoma's passage money was raised. Two days before he was scheduled to leave for Cape Town, the department announced without reason that his passport was refused.

Hopes and Aims of World Youth Merge At Randall Meet

Spain and Chinese Delegations Bring Crowd tot Feet Cheering; African Representative Cites Warmarkers as Real 'Savages'

By Joseph Starobin

Young people were a majority of the 22,000 New Yorkers who jammed the Randall's Island Municipal Stadium on Monday night to greet the 500 delegates from 54 countries at the Second World Youth Congress.

But there was a visible glow of astonishment and pride on the faces of all the adults in that darkened, overflow mass meeting. Because the youth of the America were giving their friends from six continents, of every race, color, creed and political conviction the kind of welcome that New York has rarely seen.

It was a cool breeze that blew from the East River channels that surround Randall Island. In the exciting darkness you could see the outlines of the New York skyscrapers. While a bead of lights from the great arches of the Triborough Bridge embraced the Stadium along one side.

SPAIN CHEERED

This great oval seemed magnetized, attracting the bravest, most representative gathering of young people from the world over. And the great crowd rose to its feet in tribute to the delegates from Spain as they came through the colored spotlights waving their heroic banner, in rhythm to Spanish music.

The Chinese delegation too, as it marched across the floodlighted grass, waving the Chinese national flags was greeted with the tremendous enthusiasm of a crowd that understood the symbolism of the struggle of the Chinese people.

Mayor LaGuardia welcomed the World Youth Congress to the city after the massing of flags and the march of the delegates was finished.

In his characteristically decisive way, the Mayor declared "if the youth of the world do not want war, there should be no war." And the crowd echoed applause, as though they were deciding the question then and there.

RUSSIAN DANCES

Among the dances prepared through the courtesy of the Federal Theatre Project, the snappy, and skillful Russian dances received met with greatest favor. And the good old American square dances at the beginning of the program were balanced by a crackerjack display of the American "Shag," the contribution of the American Student Union.

When Joe Cadden, of the Organizing Committee of the World Youth Congress and chairman of the evening presented the "Book of International Fellowship" to Betty Shields-Collins the Congress international secretary, there were many in the crowd that felt a sense of personal achievement.

Cadden presented the heavy volumes of 150,000 signatures of American citizens that had been collected in the past two months from every corner of the country. Because many young people in the mass meeting had themselves gone out to the beaches, the subways, the picnics and private homes to collect the signatures and financial contributions that made the Congress possible.

WHO SAVAGES ARE

Ernest Kalibala, of Uganda, East Africa declared that he realized that Africa was still considerably largely a continent of savages. But he knew very well, Mr. Kalibala said, that there was a new kind of savage abroad in the civilized world today. A savagery that stifles freedom of expression, persecutes innocent people, and seeks to plunge the world into war. He never once mentioned this savagery by name. He didn't have to. For the crowd understood.

A powerfully inspired assembly rose from the open-air benches in the great horseshoe which is the municipal stadium to wish the Congress "good luck" as spokesman from South America, Australia Czechoslovakia, and China brought greetings from their peoples to America.

"Our whole continent will know how to deal with fascism, and rise up as one man against it," said Dr. Venegas of the Chilean delegation, pleading for the fulfillment of a "good neighbor" policy in South America.

"Our people stand firmly for international law against aggression," Dr. Jiri Kasparek of Czechoslovakia, asserted.

"The Chinese youth wants more than sympathy from America," F. Y. Young, of the Chinese contingent, challenged. "We want concrete action to help us halt the invasion of our homeland, and bring peace to the Far East."

"We represent 40,000,000," said Elizabeth Shields Collins, the frail, but forceful English girl who is international secretary of the Congress.

Forty million, the crowd whispered.

There is strength and power in those numbers. Everyone could see that on Monday night.

S. S. Robert Fulton Carries a Boatload Of History Up River

500 Young Men and Women of Every Creed and Color Carry Aspirations of World Youth to Conference at Poughkeepsie

By Beth McHenry

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Aug. 16.—The good ship Robert Fulton carried a cargo of history up the Hudson to Poughkeepsie today.

The five hundred young men and women from 57 different countries who were on the river boat were as diverse in language and complexion as America itself. They were the delegates to the Second World Youth Congress which opened in Vassar College last night.

Walking about you on the three decks you could hear singing from all corners of the earth and the Latin-American delegates danced joyously, snapping their fingers in lieu of castanets.

Leading the way aboard at the 125th Street Pier, the French sang the Marseilleise and it seemed as if all the world joined in. Hundreds of bright young faces hung over the rail and were mirrored in the glassy smooth Hudson, whose waters swelled as if proud to reflect the future.

What barriers of race and prejudice you can surmount!

Here were Japanese young people alongside the Chinese delegates; Jews with Poles; and the Irish as close to the British as if no channel of hate had ever separated them.

The boat was so filled with color and the music of many nations that only a cross section of the picture could come within the scope of one reporter.

CHINESE HEROINE

Here was China in the person of thirty of its young people. Fifteen of them are here direct from their country, though some left their baggage in Italy en route. Fascist officials in Venice would have it that way and tried to keep the delegates with their baggage.

Two lovely girl members of the Chinese delegation, Teh Wei Liu and Hiu Min Yang were difficult to reach because of the crowd which engulfed them constantly. Miss Yang is the Chinese heroine of Chapei. It was she who so courageously carried General Chiang Kai-Shek's message through Japanese lines to a doomed battalion in a warehouse there last October.

Miss Yang is 23 years old but looks 15 and she considers herself brave "only because my people are brave."

Chung-Chuen Chi, a tall young delegate from China, came directly from the battlefields in the north of his land and his companions proudly identified him as a "guerrilla warrior."

FIND COUNTRYMAN

Three Irish young men found a fellow countrywoman among a group of nuns aboard the day liner and engaged her excitedly in Gaelic conversation. All three were delegates from the League of Nations Society in Ireland and are Catholics.

William Walsh, a young Dublin lawyer, told me he himself had "spring from the land." His father farmed in Kildaire, His companions, J. Harold Douglas and Seumas Ua H-Eamtraight are Dubliners.

Mr. Walsh said "Ireland cannot remain aloof, that you know."

So here were representatives of Ireland's youth mingling with the 50 British delegates and the 50 American delegates and all the others from the rest of the world at the second World Youth Congress.

Khwaya Ahmad Abbas, a young journalist from Bombay in India, said he came to the congress because the young people of his country know the value of friendship and cooperation and the importance of it among nations.

Yoko Matsuoka, a lovely 22 year old Japanese girl, stood on deck next to Carmeline Serra, a Cuban girl whose smile is like that of the ten best movie stars.

HOPES FOR SPAIN

Fourteen-year old Margarita Robles, one of Spains delegation of 13 was the center of much attention, but Margarita, like her one girl and 11 boy companions has only one thought in mind beyond the congress itself, and that is to go "back to my Spain which needs help so much."

And as for Mexico.

Eighty delegates on the boat were from this sister country of ours. Girls and young men from factories and schools. And what do they talk about back home? Just this said pretty Emma Sanchez Montealuo:

"We talk most of economic liberty there and about our national independence. But that's part of world peace, and we know it. Yes we talk about peace very much, because we hate war bad!" Her teeth flashed with a vivid smile.

"Our people sympathize very much with the Spanish people. But surely everybody knows that. We have proved it!"

CALL FOR PEACE

Among the Polish group were Bogumil Korusiewicz, from Warsaw, young president of the Central Union of Peasant Youth, and Stanley Dobrowolski, representing the Pacifist Union of Poland.

All shades of thought in many tongues, yes, but agreement on one point: the young of the world do not want war, do not want to shoot each other.

That four-hour boat ride from New York City to Poughkeepsie was a world tour in itself. At the Landing here a dozen or more small boys with cropped heads shouted greetings from the water in which they swam.

The Resens local band played the Star Spangled Banner as the youth of so many nations walked off the boat and were greeted by Dr. Henry N. MacCracken, president of Vassar; Helen Kenyan, Dean of Trustees at the college, and several local ministers and other civic figures.

A crowd of townsfolk were there at the pier and they, too, shouted hurrah and welcome as the cars and buses carried the visitors from all over the world up the hill to discuss what youth wants of this world and what to do about it.

Race Relations - 1938

Meetings, Conferences, etc.

Youth Federation of St. Louis, Mo.

Frank Jones Is Elected As President

Highly Successful Three Day Meeting Is Held By Organization

The first annual conference of the Youth Federation of St. Louis opened with a capacity attendance Friday night at the Wheatley YWCA where Dean Sidney Sweet of Christ Church Cathedral and Miss Pauline Redmond, president Illinois Youth Federation were the principal speakers. Their subjects, which were received with vociferous applause were "If I Were a Negro" and "If I Were White," respectively.

In keeping with the spirit of the occasion the Negro National Anthem was sung by the group, followed by the invocation by Rev. John F. Moreland, pastor Metropolitan AME church.

Musical numbers were given by the St. Louis Choral society and included "Ava Maria," the soprano solo being done by Margaret Gilbert; and "Hail the Crown." Mr. Wirt Walton of Sumner high school was the director, and Miss Maxine Bruce, conference pianist, presided at the musical instrument. Robert McFarren very beautifully and impressively sang "The Lord's Prayer" and did an encore of "I Stood On De River of Jordan."

Discussion Groups

Each day following topics of vital interest to the public in general, and the youth in particular were discussed, opening with "Organized Labor and the Negro," presenting the following speakers: Messrs. Leyton Weston, A. F. of L. secretary, Dining Car Waiters; Wm. Senter, C. I. O.; Messrs. C. B. Broussard, supt. Municipal Playgrounds; Sam Shepard, supt. Physical Education and Russell DeBow, NYA supervisor, Illinois, discussed "Recreation Facilities."

Mr. John T. Clark of the Urban League discussed "Negro Housing" at the beginning of the afternoon session Saturday and was followed by a discourse on Juvenile Delinquency by Miss Lucanna Cooper in which she pointed out that from January 1937 to February 1938, 1083 juvenile delinquents were arrested, 496 of which were Negroes.

As a preventative for the growth of delinquents Miss Cooper suggested that we adopt a constructive and sympathetic attitude toward the children in our respective neighborhoods; that by precept and by example we train the child in the proper way it should grow; build up our family ties; encourage proper recreation for both delinquents and pre-delinquents, and thus lessen our total of incorrigibles.

This very interesting discussion was elaborated on by Rodney Higgins, teacher.

Negro Youth and NYA

A short recess intervened, following which John E. Hogan, district supervisor NYA spoke on "Negro Youth and the NYA." Introducing his talk he suggested that when the youth finds himself faced with the problem of earning his own living, or assisting with the family budget, that he accept employment on a basis of selling his service and personality; that they do not consider NYA as permanent employment, but regard it merely as a stepping stone and "temporary employment" for permanent work.

At the present time there are 1350 youth employed by NYA, with a possibility of additional numbers to be added in the near future. These figures represent those in the district. They are employed in the fields of recreation, clerks, sewing, research, landscaping and highway work, and others.

OFFICERS ELECTED

Closing the very interesting conference of the Youth Federation, in which more than 300 delegates were enrolled, the following officers were elected to form the permanent organization:

FRANK M. JONES, president
HAROLD MALONE, vice president
ROSA PEEBLES, secretary
JOSIE HAWTHORNE, assistant secretary
VERA THOMPSON, treasurer
MILDRED [illegible]ANGLIN, parliamentarian
ARNOLD WALKER, chairman, executive committee
LAURA CARR, chairman finance committee

These officers were elected by the delegates coming from St. Louis, East St. Louis, Ill., Chicago, Ill., Springfield, Ill. and Madison, Ill.